

TROLLEY PLANS  
OF NEW HAVEN  
ROAD OUTLINED

Railroad Committee Hears  
Plea for Rehabilitation  
Program

OLD STATE STATUTE  
NOW STANDS IN WAY

Both Springfield and Worcester  
Insist on Restrictive Amend-  
ments to Bill

Plans of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to rehabilitate and operate the Springfield Street Railway Company and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company were outlined before the Legislature's Committee on Railroads today by officials of the New Haven road, petitioning for permission to acquire and hold securities and properties of the electric lines.

Although the proposals of the road meet with the general approval of local authorities in Worcester and Springfield, representatives of the cities appeared at the hearing and testified that they wished amendments providing that the proposed legislation shall not become operative until the city councils in Worcester and Springfield have approved plans of the railroad.

At their request, a continuance of the hearing until Wednesday, March 17, was ordered, in order that the interested may confer and decide on the amendments. The railroad would approve such amendments, representatives said at the hearing.

**Official Outlines Plans**  
E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven road, appeared before the committee and explained in detail plans which are proposed to improve and renovate the street railways in the two cities. If the measure goes through, the New Haven road will control most of the street railway transportation in the western part of Massachusetts, a territory served by the Boston & Albany Railroad with steam transportation at present.

Observers in railroad circles frequently mention the possibility of competitive influences entering the field, through control by the New Haven road of the Springfield and Worcester properties.

The bill discussed before the committee today provided for acquisition of the New England Investment Company, a holding company which controls the street railway interests. Much of the securities of this company is in the hands of the New Haven road at present, but under Massachusetts statutes they are unable to exercise any managerial or operative influence in affairs of the road, and are losing \$4,000,000 a year through operating inefficiencies, it was testified.

**Federal Action Taken in 1914**  
In 1914 the federal courts ordered the New Haven Company to give up all its street railway subsidiaries, among them companies in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, as well as those in Massachusetts. With the advent of the war and the depreciation in the value of street railway securities, the court suspended the operation of the order, and finally vacated it, so that the road, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, may continue to hold its trolley lines.

The New Haven, according to Mr. Buckland, has an investment of \$13,000,000 in the New England Investment Company. Its street railway companies in Connecticut are doing much better than those in Massachusetts, largely because the railroad can operate them directly there. It is believed, he said, that if the Springfield and Worcester companies are rehabilitated, it will be possible to put them on a paying basis.

An investigation by a committee, (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

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American Indian Chief  
Joins Teaching Staff

By the Associated Press  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

**CHIEF BRAVE HAWK**, full-blooded Sioux chieftain from the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, has joined the faculty of the Cheyenne High School to teach Indian lore.

"The Indian, the typical American, who is fast disappearing, will certainly be the basis for western art, music and literature in the future," Lloyd Shaw, principal of the school, explained in announcing the course.

The young chieftain's grand uncle was Red-in-the-Face, the famous chieftain, who often opposed General Custer.

SEATTLE WOMAN  
ELECTED MAYOR  
BY WIDE MARGIN

Mrs. Landes, on Platform of  
Law Enforcement, Wins  
Against Incumbent

SEATTLE, Wash., March 10 (Special)—Mrs. Bertha Knight Landes was elected Mayor of Seattle by a larger majority than has been given any candidate for that office in many years.

Mrs. Landes, a member of the Seattle City Council for four years and president for two, won election over Edwin J. Brown, incumbent, whose four-year administration of the office has been subject to constant criticism for failure in law enforcement and particularly for failure of co-operation with federal and other agencies engaged in effort to suppress the liquor traffic.

The municipal campaign in Seattle ran concurrent with the trial, conviction, and sentence of a large number of persons charged by the federal prohibition authorities with conspiracy in violation of the prohibition law. The trial began Jan. 18, and verdict was returned on Feb. 20, just three days before the primary election.

**Issue in Campaign**  
Sentences were imposed by the federal district judge on March 8, on the eve of the final election. The testimony in this trial seriously impaired the city administration and members of the police force, and had much weight with the voters. Mrs. Landes, for many years active in women's club work and in efforts for civic betterment, was pledged to better enforcement of the law, and this pledge was supported by her record.

As president of the City Council she was called upon, in the summer of 1924, to act as Mayor pro tempore in the absence of Mayor Brown, and in this capacity she discharged the chief of police and issued sweeping orders for community cleanliness. This effort was terminated by the return of Mayor Brown, but the record stood and counted to the credit of Mrs. Landes as a candidate in the election.

Mrs. Landes is a native of Ware, Mass. She is a graduate of the University of Indiana and wife of Henry Landes, who graduated from the same university. They came to Seattle in 1895. Since then Mrs. Landes has been a member of the faculty of the University of Washington, for a time acting president, and now dean of the school of science.

Mrs. Landes is a sister of Mrs. David Starr Jordan, wife of the president emeritus of Stanford University, and of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, United States Navy, retired. Prior to her election to the Seattle City Council she was president of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 10 (P)—Complete unofficial tabulation indicated that a proposal to abolish the office of Mayor in this city and establish that of city manager lost by 103 votes in the election.

Antiquities Society Reports  
Reveal Increasing Usefulness

Annual Meeting of New England Association Hears of  
Progress in Preservation of Ancient Landmarks

Enriched by the addition of the old Chaplin-Clarke-Williams homestead at Rowley, Mass., and numerous valuable gifts of exhibits, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities was declared by officers at the annual meeting held today in the Harrison Gray Otis mansion on Cambridge Street, to have attained notable success in the 16 years of its history and to be at the door of increased prosperity and usefulness.

Since the last annual meeting held back in 1910, the society has been moved from Cambridge Street by the city, and placed on a new foundation, which allowed for the construction of one large auditorium and one small one. The small houses in the rear have been renovated and a suite prepared as a residence for the caretaker, the president, Charles Knowles Bolton, reported in his annual address. The renovation of all these houses, work on which was stopped because of appropriations, which it is hoped to obtain within the next few months.

The great need now, Mr. Bolton declared, is to complete the work of renovating, fireproofing and restoring the Harrison Gray Otis House and the

Broader Citizenship Service  
Purposed by De Molay Council

Spread Through Europe, \$1,000,000 Educational Fund  
and More Summer Camps Among Goals—  
205,000 Youths Initiated in Seven Years

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10 (Special)—A broader citizenship service to an increasing number of young men of the United States and many other parts of the world will be the objective of the Grand Council, Order of De Molay, at its annual meeting here March 15 to 17. The

camp is conducted for the training of De Molay leaders, and for recreational purposes. Camp sites are surrounded with the beauties of nature, in mountain, lake, or seashore.

Among these will be legislation to increase the number of De Molay summer camps for the benefit of members of the order in every section of the United States. Plans already have been made for camps this summer at these points: Asheville, N. C.; Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.; Manistee, Mich.; El Portal, Calif.; Hollister, Mo.; Spirit Lake, Ia.; and Bear Lake, near Estes Park, Colo. This is an increase of three over the number held last year.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



JUDGE ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN  
Grand Master Councilor of De Molay, Who Will Preside at the Grand Council Meeting in Kansas City.

Grand Council is the governing body of the organization, and is composed of adult De Molay leaders.

Reports showing that De Molay, within seven years, has grown from a single chapter in Kansas City with a membership of only 21, to more than 1500 chapters throughout the world, with a combined membership of approximately 205,000 youths will be a feature of the meeting. Sessions are to be in the Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, presided over by Judge Alexander G. Cochran of St. Louis, Grand Master Councilor of the order.

Plans for carrying the fundamentals of this order of youth—good citizenship, clean, upright living, loyalty to home, country, and the institutions of society and service to humanity—to a larger number of young men in foreign countries, especially countries of Europe, will be a principal consideration of the Grand Council sessions.

**Educational Fund**  
A further topic will be progress in the raising of an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 to be used in aiding deserving young men of the De Molay order in education. The endowment fund program was launched at the St. Louis meeting of the council a year ago.

It is proposed to use proceeds from the fund in promoting training of young men both in cultural and vocational courses. John H. Glazier of New York, Deputy Grand Master Councilor, is chairman of the fund committee.

Other leaders in the annual meeting will include Melvin M. Johnson, of Boston, council member.

Judge Hubert Utterback, of Des Moines, Deputy Grand Master Councilor for Iowa.

William M. Gordon, of Winnipeg, Deputy for the Grand Council for Canada.

Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, Deputy Grand Councilor for his State.

Judge Utterback and Senator Robinson recently have been appointed members of the Grand Council. Other new members to attend the meeting here will be: Chandler C. Cohagan of Billings, Deputy for Montana, and John K. Dulaney of Slater, Deputy for northeast Missouri.

**Summer Camps**  
The governing body of the order at its sessions this year will have to deal with more questions affecting the betterment and extension of De Molay than at any previous meeting.

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MELVIN M. JOHNSON  
De Molay Deputy for Massachusetts, Who Has Promoted Rapid Growth of the Order in the Northeast.

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Unknown Buyer Pays  
\$10,000 for Old Bible

By the Associated Press  
Philadelphia, March 10

**BUTTON GWINNETT'S** Bible brought \$10,000 at a sale of historical documents and autograph letters. Since 1900 the Bible had been the property of Francis Ludger Diard, Mobile, Ala. The name of the purchaser was not revealed.

A book from the library of Nathan Hale was sold for \$1700 and "The Life of Stonewall Jackson," from the library of Gen. Robert E. Lee, \$510. The signature of Napoleon Bonaparte brought \$39 and a letter from George Washington to George Walton, dated Aug. 24, 1789, \$130.

FIRST DRY AIRSHIP.  
FLEET ORDERED BY  
COAST GUARD CHIEF

Admiral Billard to Establish  
Five Bases From New England to Florida

WASHINGTON, March 10 (P)—Organization of the Nation's first dry air corps has been ordered by Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, commandant of the coast guard.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill just signed by President Coolidge allots \$150,000 for establishment of the Coast Guard Air Service. With this fund Admiral Billard plans to establish five bases along the Atlantic Coast from New England to Florida, where patrol boat stations now are located. An airplane equipped with a crew of several men will be assigned to each of these places.

Strategic points in the Coast Guard campaign against rum smuggling will be selected and navy-type seaplanes will be used. Attention will be given to navigation and protection as well as to rum fighting.

A board named by Admiral Billard to outline the policies of the new air service includes Lieutenant-Commanders S. S. Yeandle, S. V. Parker, E. F. Stone, and C. C. von Paalen.

Additional appropriations will be asked next year, Admiral Billard said, for air bases on the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Coast, if the new service proves successful.

INSTALLMENT BUYING  
OF AUTOMOBILES WAS  
\$3,000,000,000 in 1925

NEW YORK, March 10—More than \$3,000,000,000 worth of new automobiles were sold on credit in 1925, according to a survey by C. C. Hanch, general manager of the National Association of Finance Companies, for the Journal of the American Bankers Association. This amount represents an average of 75 1/2 per cent of all the motor vehicles sold.

While Mr. Hanch writes favorably of the successful results of selling motor cars on credit, he calls attention to the danger of departing from standard payment terms. Competition is encouraging some dealers to peddle selling cars with smaller initial payments and longer term contracts than heretofore.

This practice "if extended, will seriously affect the favorable loss ratio which has been experienced under standard terms of payment," Mr. Hanch said.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT  
COST SHOWS STEADY  
INCREASE FROM 1917

WASHINGTON, March 10 (P)—The 248 cities of the country with populations over 30,000 spent \$1,429,749,082 in civic government in 1924, the operation of their governments. The figure, the Commerce Department has announced, was equivalent to \$35.76 per capita as against \$34.15 in 1923 and \$19.07 in 1917.

The largest single item in the 1924 civic budget was for permanent improvements, which cost \$289,747,910. Interest payments totaled \$242,373,253, and \$139,927,533 was spent in operation of public-service enterprises.

Why this decision has been made is somewhat of a mystery, for the spinners declare that the position in the American yarn section during the last two or three weeks had steadily declined, and was actually worse than at any period since the beginning of 1925. It is pretty generally known that many firms have been acting disloyally to the federation by working longer than the recommended hours, and it can only be surmised that this has in some measure influenced today's decision. The ballot papers are returnable for Tuesday, March 30, and if the recommendation gets sufficient support the extension of the hours will commence on April 5.

ITALO-GREEK LOAN  
UNDER DISCUSSION

ROME, March 10—Negotiations are being made between the Greek Minister of Communication, Mr. Tabularis, and the Italian Government for a loan to Greece of \$10,000,000, dependent upon American credits to Italy. Greece would purchase in Italy, arms, textiles, rolling stock and telegraphic and telephonic apparatus.

One concession made to Greece is the removal of the embargo whereby Greek ships were not permitted to call at Italian ports. The negotiations will further be advanced by the assumption by Italy of control of the customs at Saloniki, Yugoslavia. The Christian Science Monitor representative is assured, is satisfied that such control be granted to Italy.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT  
BAN WINS FAVOR

WASHINGTON, March 10 (P)—A bill to abolish capital punishment in the District of Columbia was approved today by the House District Committee.

STATE HOLDING  
BASKET FOR TAX  
CONGRESS DROPS

Bill in Rhode Island Legislature Would Revise Inheritance Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10 (Special)—The Rhode Island Legislature today introduced a bill to enable the State, if such action is decided upon at some future date, to take full advantage of the 80 per cent rebate granted by the Federal Government to estates making payments up to that amount to individual states, is today before the Committee of Finance of the House of Representatives. The measure would bring in \$2,000,000 additional revenue annually, proponents said.

The bill was introduced as a precautionary measure, and was prepared by Zenas W. Bliss of Cranston, chairman of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Chairman Bliss, in a statement said:

"The act relating to the next estate tax introduced by Frederick S. Peck of Barrington was prepared by the Board of Tax Commissioners and was framed to take full advantage of the 80 per cent rebate provision of the Federal Revenue Act of 1926.

"An amendment to this act will be submitted later and also certain amendments to the present law. These three measures are intended to cover the different phases of the problem, from absorbing all of the 80 per cent rebate to ignoring the federal law altogether.

"The tax department has not had sufficient time to make the necessary investigations upon which to base a recommendation to the Legislature at this time.

"Tax board officials estimate that if the State increased its inheritance tax rates to the point where estates would pay Rhode Island 80 per cent of the federal levy the general treasury would benefit by an average of \$2,000,000 annually.

Even those tax officials who do not approve of the theory of an inheritance tax believe that since estates would be put to no additional expense by the change, the full amount of the levy going to the Government if no state inheritance tax is paid, it would be well for the State to avail itself of the rebate of the Federal Government will repeal inheritance tax laws entirely within several years, and that it would then be difficult for the State to change laws passed at the present time.

FLORIDA RAILROADS  
REDUCE CAR TANGLES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—The increase in the number of cars handled in Florida by the three leading railroads of the State has amounted to 75 per cent in five years, according to a recent memorandum issued by M. J. Gormley, chairman of the car service division of the American Railway Association.

A permit system has been inaugurated and with the co-operation of local shippers freight is now moving regularly into Florida and the large congestions are being substantially reduced, Mr. Gormley said.

But, as anticipated by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, this mood passed, especially when Edouard Herriot, chief of the cartellists, declined the post in designating M. Briand, Joseph Caillaux, however, whose name was on every tongue either as Premier or Finance Minister, at the last minute declined to collaborate with Briand because the conditions which he re-

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"making" of a room! Exceptional choice of colorings and designs from bold geometric figures to graceful floral types.

that silky lustre. And only finer wools were used in rich, heavy Bergamo rugs. Soft, mellow colorings and patterns.

cial rug weaving since the Orient. Sizes 3 to 3 feet 6 inches 9 to 17 feet long. T lot in years.

***Oriental Rugs May Be Bought on Hovey Budget Plan***

ORIENTAL RUGS—FOURTH FLOOR



## TELEPHONE HAS ITS JUBILEE

330,000 Employees of Bell System Celebrate 50 Years of Company's Service

Today more than 30,000 telephone employees in New England joined with over 300,000 other employees in the Bell System by wearing a specially designed button marking the fiftieth anniversary of the telephone. The button is one inch in diameter. In the center of a blue background is a reproduction of a modern telephone in black, on either side of which are the figures 5 and 0 in white.

In addition to this public observance of the anniversary, every telephone employee has received the following message, signed by W. S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company:

"To the Men and Women of the Bell System:  
"On March 10, 1876, the first message was transmitted over the telephone. From his laboratory on the top floor of an old house at 5 Exeter Place, Boston, Alexander Graham Bell telephoned to Thomas A. Watson, his assistant, in another room on the same floor: 'Mr. Watson, come here. I want you.'"

"For 50 years now the telephone has brought into speaking communication countless numbers of people. Each year has seen an ever-increasing record of telephone conversations, increasing business and social co-operation. In time of sorrows and in joy, in time of sickness and in death, the telephone has rendered its priceless service. In truth, it has made neighbors of the people of the Nation."

"Many of the hundreds of thousands of employees of the Bell System have expressed a desire to participate personally in some observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the telephone. In order that all may do so, an emblem in the form of a pin has been provided, to be worn by telephone people everywhere upon the tenth of March. In this way and on this particular day, all can join in commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the telephone."

## ROAD'S TROLLEY PLANS OUTLINED

(Continued from Page 1)

on which were representatives of the two cities in question, reported that new rolling stock and other equipment to the amount of \$1,500,000 in the case of Springfield, and \$1,000,000 in the case of Worcester, should be secured.

The rehabilitation plan, however, said Mr. Buckland, is held up through the existence of a Massachusetts statute which prohibits the New Haven from buying the securities of the New England Electric Company. Therefore the company is seeking the consent of the Legislature to the plan.

In the transportation field, thought Mr. Buckland, there should be co-ordination of railroad, railway and bus service. Railroads will continue to be the main factor in transportation, but in cities of the size of Springfield and Worcester, however, the speaker said, transportation will continue to be carried by street railways, while motorbuses will operate between cities situated a short distance apart, and from the suburbs into the cities. It is to bring such an efficient system of transportation about, said the speaker, that the road is making its present attempt.

William C. Mellish, city solicitor of Worcester, said the City Council of his community has not yet acted on the bill. Worcester, as well as Springfield, he said, believes that if the bill is enacted, it should contain a provision that it will not go into effect until it is accepted by those two city governments. This was agreed to by Mr. Buckland.

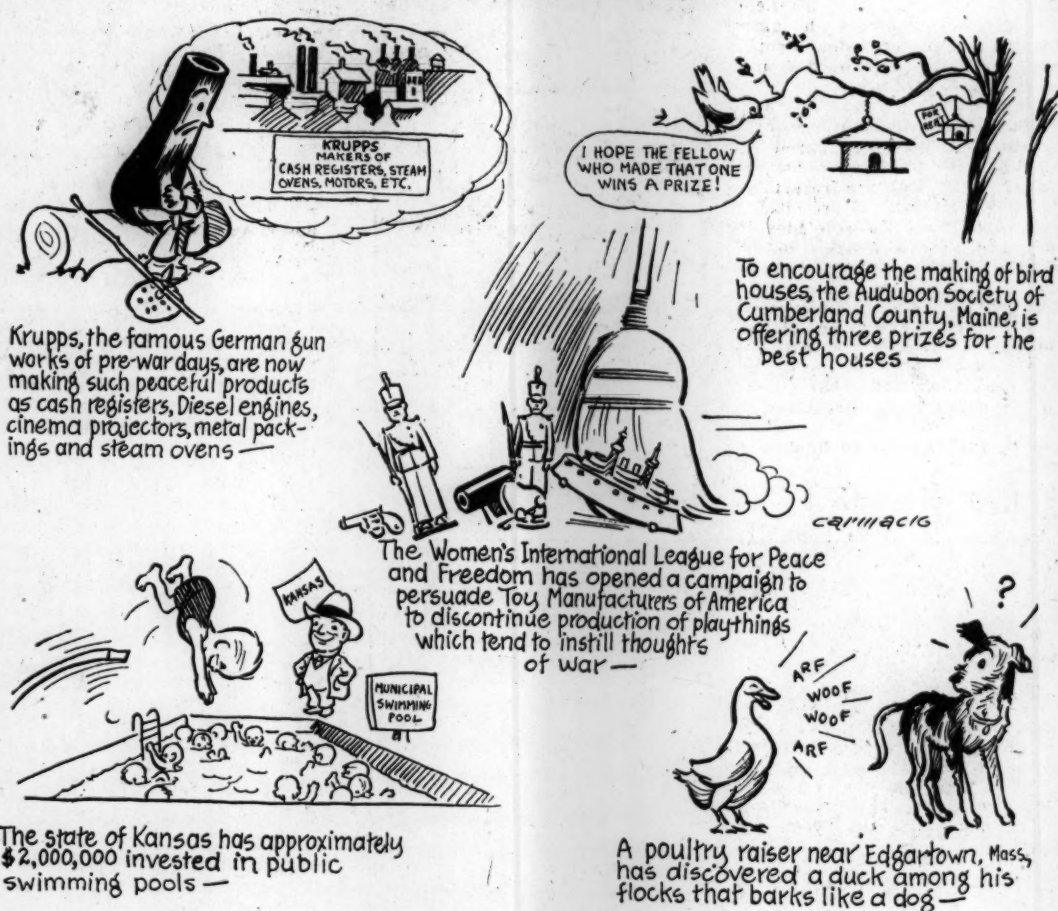
Fordis Parker, Mayor of Springfield, opposed the suggestion of a member of the committee to the effect that action on the bill should be put over until the next session of the Legislature.

Representatives of the communities affected will be given an opportunity to present their views at the hearing to be held next Wednesday.

## WOULD HAVE STATE CARE FOR CHILDREN

Charges that because of the "utter and hopeless disorganization" of the child placing-out division of the institutions department of the city of Boston, hundreds of children taken from neglectful or unfortunate parents, are not properly cared for, were made today before the legislative committee on Public Institutions by Chairman Charles L. Carr of the Boston Finance Commission, Mary E. Brady, investigator for the commission, and a number of heads of prominent social agencies. They asked that the children be taken out of the hands of the city and handed over to the State.

## The News Told in Pictures



Krupps, the famous German gun works of pre-war days, are now making such peaceful products as cash registers, Diesel engines, cinema projectors, metal packings and steam ovens.

To encourage the making of bird houses, the Audubon Society of Cumberland County, Maine, is offering three prizes for the best houses.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has opened a campaign to persuade Toy Manufacturers of America to discontinue production of playthings which tend to instill thoughts of war.

The state of Kansas has approximately \$2,000,000 invested in public swimming pools.

## NEW STEP IN HOUSE COMFORT VISUALIZED IN GAS HEATING

(Continued from Page 1)

reasonable and subject to only slight fluctuations, the gas companies competed with the electric companies in the use of gas for heating. But gas companies have been reluctant to undertake the heating of households in New England because it was felt that no company was prepared to provide for the tremendous load that would be placed upon it during very cold winter days when great quantities of gas would be consumed.

**Saving Through By-Products**  
With the anthracite supply steadily decreasing and prices rising, and with the discovery of valuable by-products given off in the process of making coal gas from the carbonization of bituminous coal, the gas companies see their way clear to supply heat in unlimited quantities at a cost relatively reasonable and economical. Gas heating is by no means visionary because there are now 800 households employing it in New England and a much larger percentage in other parts of the country.

This is pointed out by one of the advocates of community gas heating, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, who points out that gas heating is successfully employed in Hartford, Worcester and Fall River. In Pawtucket there are 170 households heated by gas, and thousands more in other cities, San Francisco, for example, having more than 5000.

Mr. Hultman says that Boston should lead other municipalities in what he regards as the most likely solution of the fuel problem. He says the reason why gas heating in Massachusetts cities is so undeveloped is due to New England's notion that it is dependent upon anthracite. He believes that if the Legislature repeals the sliding scale act, making it possible for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to operate in competition with other fuel industries, it will be a forward step toward the solution of the state fuel problem.

**Production Methods**  
The gas that is ordinarily used in Boston is water gas, mixed with coal and oil gas; that which will be supplied for heating will contain a larger percentage of coal gas. This is obtained by roasting bituminous coal at a high temperature in a tightly closed retort. About 60 per cent of the coal is converted into coke, the other 40 per cent goes

into coal gas and the various by-products.

The gas is produced at a central plant and piped wherever needed. Unlike heat it can be piped for long distances; the Boston company already pipes some of its gas 20 miles. For this reason its range is unlimited and it is stated that a single company could easily supply the entire State of Massachusetts with unlimited amounts of gas if the demand were sufficient to justify the necessary capital outlays. Coke will be produced in large quantities by this process, and it is believed that the market for coke will be greatly increased. With the cost of anthracite continually rising, it is expected that many people will turn to coke, especially when a permanent supply is provided. People living beyond the reach of the pipe lines will be supplied with coke, as will those living in cities who do not care to have gas heating introduced. Furthermore, the extensive use of coke should take some of the peak load off the gas companies during the extremely cold winter days.

**Solution of Problem**  
That gas heating is coming rapidly and is the most feasible solution of the fuel problem is the opinion of engineers. In the opinion of Ralph G. Hudson, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it is the most needed single convenience in municipal life. He points out that its use will be based upon the sound economics of the conservation of energy and will place households more in line with municipal progress in other fields.

Professor Hudson makes the following statement in part: "Although it may not be generally known, one of the main problems in engineering circles today is how to provide a permanent fuel supply that may be used with convenience and economy. The lack of it at present is an outstanding defect in community life. We still employ solid or liquid fuels and individual heating plants, which means that we must provide space for fuel storage, endure smoke and ashes, and the expense in money and time of caring for furnaces. Furthermore ours is an inefficient system of heating, wasteful and extravagant; the supply of anthracite and fuel oils is limited and subject to fluctuations, as in the case of labor strikes, that

involve delay and sometimes suffering.

"Except in the heating of households we are far advanced. We pipe water and conduct electricity into our homes; we have gas for our ranges and telephones to connect us with the outside world, but the heating of households has lagged far behind in the march of scientific progress. The recent anthracite strike shows how precarious our fuel supply has become. We are now forced to look ahead for a satisfactory solution of municipal heating."

## DODGE DEALERS WILL SHARE IN MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Plans for giving automobile dealers representing Dodge Brothers, Inc., a voice in the management of the large motor company, are announced by Chairman E. G. Wilmer.

F. S. Albertson of Los Angeles and C. M. Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y., who have been Dodge dealers since the company was founded in 1914, have been nominated as directors, and will be formally elected at the next meeting of the board late this month. The plan of dealer representation was suggested by Clarence Dillon, the banker who acquired control of Dodge Brothers last year, and calls for the rotation in office of the dealer-directors from year to year so that every section of the country will be represented.

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## LAW CODE STUDY WINS HIGH FAVOR

Harvard Faculty's Service in State Program of Reform Welcomed

With praise expressed generally at the State House for the public service and probable achievement of the survey of Boston criminal jurisprudence to be undertaken by the Harvard Law School faculty, members of the Legislature have indicated that the faculty's work will be enlisted by the Judiciary Committee which, after last week's sweeping hearings, is trying, in executive session, to crystallize opinion and make recommendations.

Generally speaking, members of the Judiciary Committee feel that the Harvard survey is likely to be impartial, of high legal authority, and an important contribution toward solution of problems connected with law enforcement.

Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Law School, has consistently said in public addresses some months that a broad survey of the problem was the only method of arriving at a correct solution of legal problems.

**Views of Dean Pound**  
His point of view as one of the eminent authorities on American jurisprudence has been respected and taken cognizance of by those at the State House charged with authority to make recommendations looking toward improvement. In a statement made public last night, Dean Pound said:

"The proposed survey of crime and criminal justice in Greater Boston by the faculty of the Law School of Harvard University and specialists co-operating with the faculty is a pioneer undertaking in two respects. It is the first survey of the sort conducted by a faculty of law as a bit of collective scientific research. Also it will have a wider scope than the survey of criminal justice in Cleveland. It will cover the conditions of crime and factors in criminality as well as the administration of criminal justice. Very likely it will be some time before the plan is sufficiently matured in detail for publication.

"The general lines were determined before application was made to the corporation to finance the survey out of the Milton Fund. But the details will require much further study. The more limited scope of the Cleveland survey makes it necessary to work out many parts of the plan without much guidance from experience."

Those who are closest to the Judiciary Committee at the State

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## THEOLOGY SCHOOL HONORS B. U. DEANS

Dr. Marsh Joins in Tribute to New and Retiring Heads

Dr. Albert C. Knudson, newly elected dean of the Boston University School of Theology, and James A. Beebe, formerly dean and president-elect of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., were honored at a chapel meeting at the school, 72 Mt. Vernon Street, at which Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, made his first official appearance at the school, yesterday.

Introduced by Dr. Beebe, Dr. Marsh spoke briefly of his student days at the School of Theology, from which he was graduated in 1908, and paid tribute to the faculty of that time and of the present.

Addressing the students, the new dean said that "with the faculty offering their help, I have had the courage to accept the deanship. We shall miss Dean Beebe sorely. To President Marsh, we extend our hands and pledge him loyalty."

There was an informal reception after the meeting at which the student body greeted Dr. Marsh, Dean Knudson, and Dr. Beebe. The latter will take up his duties at Allegheny College on April 5.

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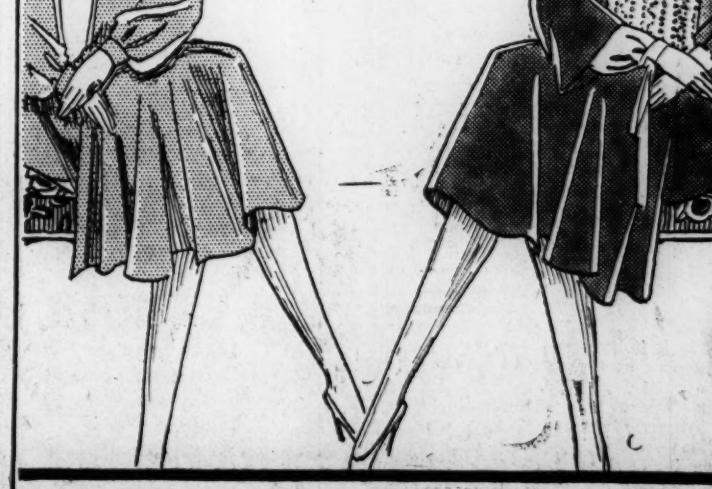
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## I.W.C.A. WINS AID OF BOSTON MEN

Business Interests Pledge  
Help in Raising \$1,500,000  
New Building Fund

Co-operation of business men in securing an adequate new building for the Boston Young Women's Christian Association was pledged at a luncheon given at the Chamber of Commerce Building yesterday under the leadership of Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, Robert C. Dodge, Edward J. Frost, Gordon Hutchins, James Jackson, Arthur S. Johnson, Louis J. Hunter, Andrew Marshall, George S. Mumford, Andrew J. Peters, A. C. Ratschky and Frederick P. Royce. Addressing the 250 business and banking men of the city, Mr. Cox said:

"When for the first time in 40 years the women of Boston come to the business men asking their help in raising money for the greatest women's organization in the world, it is up to the business men to put this appeal across."

George C. Lee, the chairman of this campaign for \$1,500,000, which opens next Monday night, has already proven his belief in the work. He gave \$25,000 toward the lot which was purchased last year at Stuart and Clarendon streets. Last spring he pledged another \$25,000 toward the new building, and during the week will head the organization of 800 workers. The Y. W. C. A. campaign is the present concern of every man and woman in Boston—let us see that we men do our share.

"I am coming into this organization as a division leader to get this new building for four reasons," said Edward J. Frost, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Co. "First, we employ about 2000 women and girls in our store and many of their intimate and serious problems become the problems of the administration. A fit building where they may have recreation and social intercourse and friendship is a dire necessity in Boston. It is not creditable to Boston business men that they haven't it already. Second, I have daughters of my own. Third, this organization offers the thousands of girls of Greater Boston leadership and guidance. We cannot ignore their importance to the next generation. And finally, the women have appealed to the men of Boston; we cannot fail them."

Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, executive of the Boston Y. W. C. A., presented the present inadequate building situation and the difficulties under which the administration is struggling. "I have heard," said Mrs. Wolfe, "that certain men have claimed that a new building for the girls of Boston—and the Y. W. C. A. is for all girls and women regardless of creed, nationality or race—would be a luxury. Is it an extravagance to plan for 272,000 business girls a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a modern building and hotel? Is beauty too expensive to the city, to the girls and women of our city?"

By a rising vote the following resolution was adopted: "We, representing the business men of Boston, endorse this project and indicate our hearty approval of the coming campaign by pledging it our time and support during the coming year, which opens next Monday night at the Chamber of Commerce."

## OLDSMOBILE DEALERS HOLD ANNUAL DINNER

Oldsmobile dealers and distributors of the New England district held their annual dinner at the Hotel Somerset last night. There were 125 present. I. R. Reuter, president and general manager of Olds Motor Works, and D. S. Reuter, vice-president and general sales manager, were the principal speakers. Mr. Reuter spoke of the success of the company during the last year and of efforts being made to increase production.

Harry C. Dunn, general manager of the Boston Oldsmobile Company, acted as toastmaster and he spoke of the increasing demands for Oldsmobiles in New England. Other speakers were Don P. Bates, promotion manager, R. M. Hatfield, service manager, and J. Tallmadge, wholesale manager with the Boston Oldsmobile Company.

## Musical Studio of Moscow Art Theater

Boston Opera House—F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest presented the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio's alternate cast in "Carmenita and the Soldier" last evening to a good sized audience. The musical merits of the production, considered as an ensemble, were remarkable. As this quality was praised in detail in these columns yesterday, in a review of Monday's first performance, it is evident that mass effect is one of the constant merits of this company's work, as it is of the older group from which it evolved.

On the other hand, it becomes plain that unless a starless company is to be all stars, it is well to have a shining light in reserve for performances when there was always the versatile Katchaloff to look for in casts that didn't include Moskine or Stanislavsky. It is only just to say that Yevgenia Abamelski acted Carmen to the hilt of her powers last night. While she seems temperamental, she is in the early coquettish episodes, her Carmen glows with an intense and selfish insolence in the later scenes. Her singing was curiously, but not unpleasantly, individual in its use of rhythms and pitches, undisturbed to the music. She undeniably conveyed the Carmen idea on its tragic side. Sergei Ostrooumoff, as Jose, likewise seemed more at ease in the heavier scenes, both in his singing and acting. It was good to see a Jose who stayed in the picture, making love to Carmen rather than the conductor. A light voice, often lovely

In tone, has Misall Speransky as the matador, Lucas. While he has insufficient "menace" for the part, he has the mental force that goes far toward making an acceptable heavy actor of a slight man.

The use of skeletonized settings that fill the whole stage space on several levels, giving a mere indication of place, and permitting changes from exterior to interior simply by adding or withdrawing benches, stools and a table and altering the lighting, is a decidedly interesting procedure. The chorus is handled with an eye for decoration, with the figures in red and black placed in well-considered poses at balancing points in the composition. Dramatically, this chorus is surpassingly good, and never is the mechanism of their stage drill allowed to become obvious, as it accents the mood of the action going on below them. Now these Spanish women seem to be gossiping among themselves, again they yearn over the troubled lovers, and chant their forebodings. Sometimes, in the night scenes, only a pair of onlookers can be seen in golden dusk of the upper shadows, peering down on the human comedy impressively like gargoyles.

## NEWTON WOMEN'S CLUB EXECUTIVES TO MEET

The executive board of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its next meeting on Monday morning at 10:15 o'clock at the Newton Club, Newtonville. Reports of department activities since Jan. 18 will be given by officers and members. The last part of the meeting will be in charge of the education chairman, Mrs. Walter van Patten Steiger, who will have speakers from the high school to explain plans for the new organ, and for stopping the practice of "bumming rides" on the part of students.

## REAL ESTATE ON CAPE COD ACTIVE AS WINTER BREAKS

Influx of Operators From Florida Forecast—Development Work Resumed on Large Scale—Record Year Expected Throughout Peninsula

With the longer days and the promise of spring, real estate activity on Cape Cod is flinging off whatever of hibernation it has experienced and activity is being resumed throughout the long and crooked peninsula with promise of its surpassing all former records.

"Within 30 days, early this spring," declared one well-known Boston and Cape Cod operator, "I know that 6900 acres of Cape Cod realty were sold for development. This leaves 100,000 acres of property on the Cape yet available for transaction."

"From what I learn there will be nothing of isolation for operators in the Cape Cod real estate field this spring and summer. I have heard that hundreds of operators from Florida purpose to flock to the dunes this summer and take a hand at selling."

Oyster Harbors, the property of Oyster Harbor, Inc., of which Felix W. Norris is president, is expected to become one spotlight of realty activity. Work in developing the little emerald island so cozily situated near Cotuit Bay is showing results. Maine lumbermen this winter cleared away the undergrowth on the island and went far to complete the making of five or six miles of fine gravel roads which will traverse the mile-and-more-long island.

The summer home of A. Felix du Pont of Wilmington, Del., is to be ready for occupancy when the season opens and it will be one of the type of residences which will characterize Cape Cod and Oyster Harbors when all the plans there have been worked out to completion.

Mr. Norris said of Oyster Harbors: "We are making Oyster Harbors, consisting of about 700 acres, a very desirable and attractive spot on Cape Cod. All necessary restrictions which combine to make this possible are being applied, such as—the cost of buildings—the type of architecture—as well as the class of people."

In addition to all this, we are providing facilities for every outdoor recreation right at the very thresholds of the residents of the island. There will be golf—an 18-hole course—tennis, yachting and bathing."

Among the present owners and summer stagers on Oyster Harbors are Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Dr. Walter B. Greenough of Boston; Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard; William F. French of A. G. Spaulding & Bros., and others.

The 10 new houses which are being built by the Oyster Harbor, Inc., corps of masons and carpenters are in various stages of construction; some under roof and others far on

## Foreign University Graduates Obtaining Training in English

American International College at Springfield, Mass.,  
Has Number of Adult Students Whose Careers  
Are Notable in Many Ways

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (Special).—One of the most interesting features of the work of the American International College here is the service given through one-year and two-year courses for university-trained men and women of foreign lands who need to improve their knowledge of English in order to take advanced work in universities of this country. To this group of 40 or more have recently come a number of adult students whose careers are especially notable for dramatic and picturesque elements, as well as strong contrasts.

Miss Margaret Bodansky, a graduate of the University of Budapest, was appointed by that institution to come to this country to do post-graduate work in Mount Holyoke College to prepare herself to be a teacher in the university. At Mount Holyoke it was found that her English was so deficient as to call for special preliminary training in that respect before taking up the two years' course in economics and sociology, which she purposes to take at South Hadley. Accordingly she was sent to the American International College to get this training.

One of the most remarkable students of English will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Harvard on Friday and Saturday. The special topics for discussion are to be "Creative Writing," "The Problem of Individual Differences," and "The Policy of the College Entrance Board."

At the general session on Friday, members of the seminar of Prof. Charles Swain Thomas of Harvard will lead the discussion on "How to Develop Literary Appreciation." Dr. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College will talk on "Some Paradoxes of 'Creative Writing.'"

A dinner will be held at the Harvard Union Friday evening at which addresses by Chester N. Greenough of Harvard College and Prof. John L. Lowe of Harvard and Sir John Adams, professor emeritus of educational theory of the University of London, England, will be given.

On Saturday, sectional meetings will be held at various schools throughout the city. At these sessions subjects of specialized interest will be discussed after the sectional meetings a general session will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, at which meeting the business of the association is to be taken up.

His father, mother and two brothers had been in America for more than 10 years, living in Newark, N. J. As soon as he could do so after ending his war service, Capt. Kacedan joined them. For some time he worked in New York as a taxicab driver to recoup his finances. Before the war he had studied in a gymnasium in Leningrad and later in a similar institution in Vienna, where he obtained a diploma. He is now preparing to take a law course in the University of New York.

From Argentina recently came John A. De Cesare, a native of South Italy, who emigrated to South America in his youth and was graduated from the National College at Buenos Aires in 1917 and from the theological seminary in 1921. He speaks both Italian and Spanish but has a more fluent use of Spanish. In 1921 and 1922 he preached in the Spanish language and in 1923 and 1924 he taught ethics and psychology in the University of Paraguay. He is an ordained minister of the Church of the Disciples of Christ. He came to the American International College last fall and is preparing to take a post-graduate course in some university, after which he purposes to engage in missionary work, mainly among Spanish-speaking people of this continent.

Vahé G. Mukhdjian, an Armenian, is a native of Sivas, where his father was formerly a teacher in the American College. He studied for five years at Robert College, taking preparatory work and carrying his college course to the end of the sophomore year. His purpose is to take a course in electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after com-

pleting a two years' course in the American International College. Dr. Poon Tung Wong was graduated three years ago from the University of Canton. He subsequently studied for two years in the Young Men's Christian Association in Seattle. He has come to the American International College within the past month to acquire a knowledge of English.

These are examples of the wide range of experiences from which the American International College's special classes are recruited. The special courses in English are graded to suit the previous education of the student and his acquaintance with the English tongue. Into these courses is woven the study of civics and American government, as this is desired by the great majority taking them, whether they purpose to settle in this country or not.

ingrad) in 1888, and had a long experience in the service of the Tsar and private companies in Russia before the World War. From 1909 to 1914 he is said to have been manager of coal mines in Tomsk for the Trans-Siberian Railway. Forced to flee from Russia in 1920, he went to Jugoslavia, and was for some time manager of a mining company. He is

now preparing to enter work of his profession in America. His wife and son, who preceded him in this country, are working in New York clothing shops to assist in defraying the expenses of his course in English.

Dr. Maria Harjoff, another Russian refugee, came here from Finland to get an equipment in English to enable her to engage in work in America. Born in the ancient city of Kazan, near the Ural Mountains, she was graduated from the Women's College in St. Petersburg in 1914. After five years in Russia, during which she was deprived of husband and parents, she made her way into Finland with much difficulty and hardship, and five years later came to America.

Still another Russian, Capt. William S. Kacedan, is preparing to take up the study of law after a career of military career. Born in Galicia of Russian parents, he was conscripted for service in the Austrian army, and in the course of the variegated experiences that followed he served in the Galician uprising, in the army of Persia and later in the White Army of General Denikin, taking part in the evacuation from Crimea and returning to Constantinople.

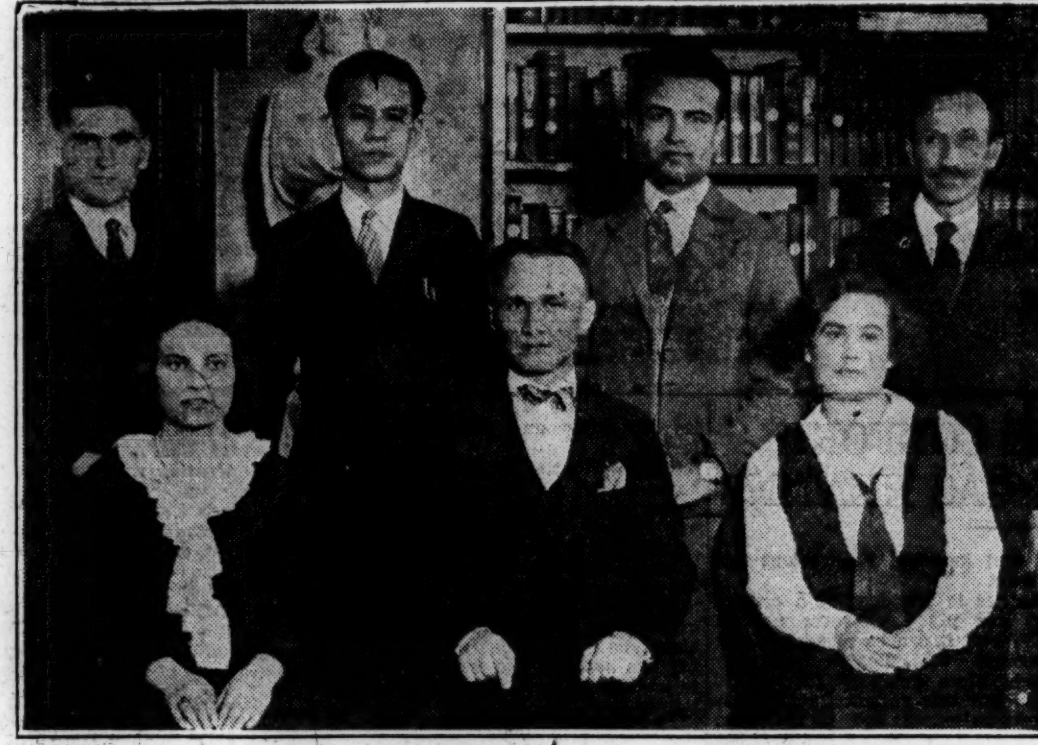
Joined His Relatives

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## Studying English at the American International College



Left to Right, Front Row—Dr. Maria Harjoff, Russian; Capt. William S. Kacedan, Russian; Miss Margaret Bodansky, Hungarian. Back Row—John A. De Cesare, Italian; Dr. Poon Tung Wong, Chinese; Vahé G. Mukhdjian, Armenian; Anton G. Alexieff, Russian.

## ENGLISH TEACHERS ANNOUNCE SPEAKERS

New England Association to  
Convene at Harvard

The New England Association of Teachers of English will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Harvard on Friday and Saturday. The special topics for discussion are to be "Creative Writing," "The Problem of Individual Differences," and "The Policy of the College Entrance Board."

At the general session on Friday, members of the seminar of Prof. Charles Swain Thomas of Harvard will lead the discussion on "How to Develop Literary Appreciation." Dr. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College will talk on "Some Paradoxes of 'Creative Writing.'"

A dinner will be held at the Harvard Union Friday evening at which addresses by Chester N. Greenough of Harvard College and Prof. John L. Lowe of Harvard and Sir John Adams, professor emeritus of educational theory of the University of London, England, will be given.

On Saturday, sectional meetings will be held at various schools throughout the city. At these sessions subjects of specialized interest will be discussed after the sectional meetings a general session will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, at which meeting the business of the association is to be taken up.

WETA and WEEA, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (424 and 425 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Markets. 6:30—Kimball Trio, under the direction of Bob Patterson. 7:30—Radio Nature League, under the direction of Burgess. 8:30—A series of concertos presented by a musical recital by the Springfield String Quartet, consisting of: 1—Violin, C. Minor Schumann; 2—Violin, C. Minor Schumann; 3—Violin, C. Minor Schumann; 4—Violin, C. Minor Schumann.

WEEA, Hartford, Conn. (475 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Bond Trio. 7:30—Announcement of concert. 8:30—Westminster School Glee Club. 9:30—Piano recital, Miss Juliet Grace Wolfe. 10:30—Piano recital, Miss Juliet Grace Wolfe. 11:30—Piano recital, Miss Juliet Grace Wolfe.

WEEA, New York City (425 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Children's half hour. Aunt Bessie. 7:30—Domestication of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Gage of the Morgan Memorial Educational Committee.

The purpose of the fund is to enlarge the work of the institution by building a warehouse that will make it possible to provide work for more persons in need of temporary employment, a factory to convert waste into rags and blankets, a canning factory to preserve the farm produce, a larger children's settlement, to enlarge the scope of service of the Church of All Nations and the work of the Seavey Settlement, the completion of the Eliza Henry home for elderly women, an addition to the facilities of the fresh air camp for children at South Athol.

WEEA, New York City (425 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Synagogue services under the auspices of the United Synagogue of America. 7:30—Chamber music. 8—The Man and the Boy. 8:30—Saxophone Octet. 9—Tribute to Col. Theodore Roosevelt and party on their return from Asia given by the Salesmen Rosemary's general at the Commodore Hotel, New York City. 11—Hughie Barrett and his orchestra.

WEEA, New York City (425 Meters)

7:45—New York University Concert. 8:15—Y. Zoological Society Series. The King of Beasts. Dr. W. B. Riley. 8:30—Lewisohn Free Chamber Music Concert. Direct from the College Auditorium. Dr. Henry T. Fleck, conducting.

WEEA, New York City (425 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olekt Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 8:30—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 8—Professor Cortina's Spanish lesson. 8:30—Talk in Secutious. 9—Entertainers. 10:15—McAlpin News Editor. 10:30—Parody orchestra. 10:45—Van and Schenck. 11:30—Jazz band orchestra. 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WEEA, New York City (425 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Margie Makabell. 7:45—Walter Sellers, tenor; Minnie Sellers, baritone. 8—Michael Lambert, vocal. 8:30—Judith Rich. 8:45—Serenaders. 9:30—Old Fashioned Quartet. 9:45—Arling. 10:30—Radio 15—Weather Forecast. 10:35—Radio Show at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

## JUDGE WOULD CUT JURY TRIAL

Causes of Weakness in Law  
Enforcement Proposed by  
Henry T. Lummus

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 10 (Special).—Too many jury trials, the election of district attorneys and a decreasing regard for law and order, are important causes of weakness in law enforcement, according to Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Superior Court, who yesterday addressed the Kiwanis Club here on "The Administration of Justice."

"The present wave of law enforcement has done some good, said Judge Lummus. Juries convict in proper cases more frequently than formerly. The public is interested in the problems of criminal administration that have troubled judges for years. Of course some of the current criticism comes from persons who lack the knowledge and the balanced judgment to offer any sensible remedy; but the hullabaloo has already drawn the attention of some who are capable of constructive measures."

"What is the root of the trouble? People love to blame living individuals, rather than impersonal conditions. Some blame the judges. But if everyone were to blame the judges, judges he knows, and the care which successive governors have used in selecting the judiciary, he would reject as absurd any idea that the judges are less anxious for law and order than the most scrupulous and hackneyed complaint against judges is directly the opposite, that they are too severe with offenders. The very people who accuse the judges of laxity today, will accuse them of harshness tomorrow if any of their own relatives or friends happen to be punished. People demand severe, inflexible justice, but only for offenders whom they do not know personally."

"The real causes of present weakness in law enforcement are the trial of jury in all cases, resulting in clogged dockets becoming still more clogged, until defendants can demand terms for allowing their cases to be disposed of at all; the special causes of election of district attorneys, which puts them under obligations to classes of voters and to politicians which must be paid for by favors; and the weakening of public regard for law and order, particularly in cities, for which various reasons have been given. These real causes are not commonly recognized, for it is more sensational to denounce individuals."

Some of the defects now observed in law enforcement he charged. The public will probably insist on retaining jury trials and electing district attorneys. Perhaps they will be right, for statecraft usually consists in choosing the lesser evil. No democracy can expect perfect human nature, applied to the conditions of our legal system, will always produce some of the evils now observed. No sensible man expects more than an improvement."

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

## RADIO TONIGHT

WEEA, Springfield, Mass. (425 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy. 8—Artistic talent from studio. 9—The Band Dunham, second violin; Richard Fluke, first bass; Leland Sheehy, second bass. 10—Walters' orchestra. 11—Radio presentation by Johanna Grosse. 11:30—Popular dance program.

WEEA, Springfield, Mass. (425 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Paradise Orchestra. 7:30—Recital by Henry Hotz, bass; Virginia Kell, piano. 8—The King's Night. 9—The King's Night. 10—The King's Night. 11—The King's Night. 12—The King's Night.

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## MOTORBUSSES VIE WITH CARS IN PUBLIC INTEREST AT SHOW

Rapid Development Since 1925 Exhibition Evidenced in  
Coachwork, Appointments, Comfort and Size—  
Small Delivery Trucks Also Much Improved

During the last year passenger buses and light delivery trucks have made more progress than within the five years previous. When the Supreme Court ruled that the states could not prevent the use of buses in interstate commerce, there came a flood of motorbus lines between the principal cities in the country. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago being especially favored. Some of these lines were of mushroom growth and have since gone out of existence, leaving only the companies in the field which could stand the heavy operating expense.

Street railroads, realizing that the bus would quickly put them out of business if they did not adopt them for their own use, have opened lines which have been very profitable. Avenues of revenue have opened which otherwise would have gone to private bus lines.

Hardly a city or town in New England, but what is served well by motorbuses, the private lines co-operating with the public utility companies to make the service as non-competitive as possible. The coming season will see many a privately-owned bus line start and discontinue when the financial burden becomes too great.

### Rail Subsidies

One railroad company which operates between two eastern cities runs street cars for a distance of about 50 miles between two central points. Shooting off from the main line are buses under their control. They plan to concrete the highway for 37 miles, and also the roadbed which they own for 13 miles, so that the highest possible speed commensurate with safety can be made.

The Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the New York Central, the Great Northern, the Pennsylvania and many of the other large systems have organized motor transport departments to parallel their rails, and take care of business which seems naturally to belong to them. Within the next few months the entire situation will be adjusted satisfactorily, so that private and public utility lines will operate on a ground of common understanding to the advantage of everyone concerned.

More and more luxurious are these jobs becoming every year. At the show in Mechanics Building the Farnham Nelson Body Company is exhibiting a Pierce-Arrow bus which is used as a sales demonstrator by a large tool company.

### Fine Coachwork

The coach is a beautifully finished job in two tones of gray with orange vermilion wheels, and from the rear looks like a Pullman observation car, having a brass rail in the form of a piazza, on which is carried a trunk. A short swinging canopy extends from the back of the coach and an illuminated drum light hangs on the brass rail, carrying out the

effect of an observation car on a limited train.

The inside is finished in gray leather with walnut trimmings. In addition to the driving seat the coach is provided with eight large wicker chairs with air cushions and trimmings of gray leather. It is the last word in bus luxury.

Just beyond this bus is the Graham line of delivery trucks which are built for service between the city store and house. The job which seems to attract the most attention is the 3/4-ton truck selling for \$900. This is just light enough to appeal to the retail merchant who delivers within a five-mile radius and has a load capacity which insures a profit.

### Truck Variety

Big Mack trucks with 10-ton carriers and adjustable bodies for

## One Corner of Automobile Show



## ROSLINDALE BOARD OF TRADE HAS GOAL OF CIVIC WELFARE

New Organization Joins Movement in Greater Boston  
Area Looking Toward Upbuilding of Communities  
Through Strength of United Effort

Another local board of trade, that of Roslindale, has just been organized. Realizing the economic truth of the saying, "the union there is strength," the business men and real estate owners of this district of Boston are completing the work whereby this latest municipal unit shall have weight in speaking for Roslindale and its needs.

The Roslindale board, which is to elect nine directors tonight from 18 men who have been nominated, has for its purpose, just as other organizations of recent formation in Greater Boston, the promotion of the welfare of the district. It is to serve; co-ordination of effort in working for necessary improvements; encouragement of "trade at home," and the attainment of unity in action for the betterment of that section.

### Many Sectional Problems

The establishment of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a time replaced the activities of the large numbers of local boards of trade and improvement associations existing then and some of these latter organizations ceased to function. It was felt that the larger chamber, so thoroughly organized for benefiting the community as a whole—enlargement of the Port of Boston, the development of port transportation facilities and the engrossing effort to have the adverse freight rate differential—long imposed upon shipments by railway through Boston and overseas abolished—could also care for the more local interests.

But, as time passed, and the efforts of the greater organization were so largely demanded for the working out of the more general problems, demands of the various sections of the greater city proved difficult of adjustment, more especially as counter-influences were such as to give pause to decided action by the Chamber as a whole.

More and more those interested in the development of the various sections in the city felt that the chamber could not interfere in the adjustment of sectional problems. It had a greater work to do and was doing it. This was the impression and then began the organization of district societies, local improvement associations and boards of trade—all for the articulation of more or less diversified and community interests.

### Retain Chamber Membership

Members of these local associations still belong to the Boston Chamber of Commerce and will continue to do so. Growth of the Roslindale and West Roxbury district has been so marked in the last few years that stores and various lines of business have rapidly increased. Need of some organized articulation group became more and more apparent and finally the business and professional men's association, of which Howard Forbes, a prime mover, was president. The new organization practically absorbs the old one and takes in citizens, property owners and business men.

About 60 of the leading residents and business men form the nucleus of the organization, of which Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, a real estate man, is acting president. Howard Forbes is acting vice-president. The directors elected will hold a meeting

dumping, Springfield motor trucks, Cletrac tractors, and American La France and Maxim fire trucks and engines, are neighbors of the big Pierce-Arrow, Cunningham, Studebaker, Reo, Ruggles and Kelly Springfield buses, while near by can be seen the Dodge, Federal, Ford, Waukesha and Stewart trucks and small buses.

New England has a worthy representative in the Maxim Company, whose line of fire vehicles is very handsome. Farnham Nelson also upholds the traditions of the Bay State, while Waukesha and Springfield trucks are leaders in their classes.

One of the most interesting exhibits is the Ford truck equipped with the Jumbo Giant Transmission. By means of this auxiliary, the Ford one-ton truck has seven speeds forward and three reverse, giving the vehicle passenger car economy and speed in over-drive and greater power and dependability in under-drive. It seems to fill a long-felt want.

In Detroit it is significant that the Detroit Traction Company has placed in service upward of 200 motorbuses, which act as feeders to the main trolley lines. They operate in the outlying districts where it would be impractical to run street railways.

## MAINE TO SEEK MORE PUBLICITY

Gov. Brewster Urges Desirability of Appropriations  
by the Town Meetings

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special)—Attention of the annual town meetings to Maine's publicity campaign and the desirability of continuing appropriations for that purpose, is called by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in a letter which is being sent out from the executive office.

"Last year over \$1,000,000 in outside capital was invested in more than 2000 pieces of Maine real estate scattered through every county in the State," says the governor. "Within recent weeks, in one development alone in the central part of the State, over 3000 parcels have been sold to outside investors with a prospective investment of over a million. Developments of a varied and attractive character are now germinating in sections all over Maine, and this movement for broad-casting the attractions of the State is yet in its infancy."

"Last year 142 towns gave \$25,000 for publicity. The results were amazing in bringing Maine to the attention of the world, and this year the results should be even more gratifying as a consequence of the work that has been done."

"Steps to repopulate our unoccupied farms and to stimulate our hard wood industries are the next two objectives of our publicity campaign. Carefully considered plans have been formulated which it is confidently believed will be as successful as the program of recreational development with its extremely gratifying results."

"The citizens of your community may vote an appropriation for the Maine Development Association under legislative authorization with full confidence that it will be used in the entirety for an intelligent and conservative presentation of the possibilities of development in Maine. Its quickening influence will be felt throughout our State and our interests measurably advanced. With such progress your community is necessarily concerned."

## RESERVES FOR GAME AND BIRDS APPROVED

White Mountain Project Gets  
Federal Indorsement

CONCORD, N. H., March 10 (AP)—Federal approval of game and bird reserves in the White Mountain national forest has been received by Mott L. Bartlett, State Fish and Game Commissioner. Such reserves were recommended by Governor Winant and have been approved by Mr. Bartlett who will stake out two and possibly three reserves of from 2500 to 3500 acres each this spring. The reserves will be closed to hunting and will be supervised and possibly stocked.

## Y. W. C. A. OF PORTLAND TO HAVE SUMMER CAMP

YARMOUTH, Me., March 10 (Special)—Plans are to be started at once for the selection of a summer camp for the Portland Y. W. C. A. on property at Yail Point. It is expected that work on clearing the site for the buildings, which will be located in a pine grove near the shore, will begin at once. It is hoped to have the camp ready for use at the opening of the camp season. The association for a number of years has rented farm houses on the Falmouth and Yarmouth shores as summer recreation centers, but has never had a permanent camp. This will be a vacation center for the girls of Cumberland County as well as for the Portland girls.

## BANKERS TO FETE "EVACUATION DAY"

A celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth "Evacuation Day" anniversary on March 17 is planned by representatives of leading State Street business interests, headed by William E. Chamberlain of the State Street Trust Company. Others interested in the holiday

observance include: Ralph M. Eastman, secretary, State Street Trust Company; Joseph C. Allen, American Trust Company; Hermann F. Clarke, Estabrook & Co.; Allan Forbes, State Street Trust Company; Erskine Clement, Clement Parker & Co.; Louis Curtis Jr., Brown Brothers & Co.; Thomas Groom, Thomas Groom & Co., Inc.; Arthur W. Rice, Parker & Rice; James Wheeler, Parkinson & Burr; Howard Whitcomb, Whitcomb & Co.; Charles Stratton, Merchants National Bank; Walter K. Watkins, Sons of the American Revolution; Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham and L. W. Munro, Doremus & Co.

## Craft-School Students Watch to Learn From Active Masters

School Children in Groups Visit Horticultural Hall to  
Delight in the Artistry of the Craftsmen  
Displaying Their Skill

Beside the workers who have gained experience in and made professions of the various crafts represented in the current exhibition

"Craftsmen at Work," which is being held at Horticultural Hall each day through Saturday from noon to 10 p. m. under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union there are present, to study and in some cases to assist, student representatives from a number of schools where interest in craft work is notable and where courses are offered which make opportunity to study such a finished exhibition of extraordinary collateral value.

The major aim of Ethel Rogers Brown of the handwork division of the union, who last year originated the idea of the exhibition, has been to provide a medium, which should at once combine the artistic qualities and values of a showing of finished examples of many types of handwork with the practical inspiration which opportunity to see the craftsmen actually engaged in the numerous processes typical of their work would provide.

Art schools of Boston, of Cambridge and Worcester, Providence, Connecticut and New York have graduated many students into the crafts so ably represented in the numerous booths and for visiting students from these and other schools the exhibition obviously provides fresh stimulus.

In some instances a craft has a single representative, as in the case of the Paul Revere Pottery. In others several booths present distinct variations of one craft. It is only necessary to watch John Lampasona, master potter for the Paul Revere works, busy at his "kick" wheel, to catch the fascination of that perhaps most picturesque of all the crafts, and of the pictorial potter at his wheel.

It is evident that Mr. Lampasona has the ancient flair for shaping clay, a flair which remains happily unaffected by his temporary removal to a surrounding far different from that of the shop on the crest of the hill out in Brighton. All about him are set the finished stoneware, the blueberry and Paul Revere silver products typical of this distinguished art, and he sits busy at shaping new bowls and cups, plates and canisters upon the wheel, and pausing now and then serenely to answer questions, while his fingers remain inevitably sensitive upon the shaping clay.

In the booth of Irene Mann Tilden, bookbinder and restorer of ancient books, there are on view, besides books which have come to her, as complete bookmaker, for ministrations, a number of hand-blocked sheets designed for end papers suitable for valuable books. They vary from the quaint regularly repeated design of a clipper ship that forcibly brings back the legend of Donald McKay, to a debt and intricate but less concrete arrangement of geometric forms in a pattern of rich mulberry and tawny gold. The equipment Miss Tilden uses for the cutting and sewing is simple, but it is obvious that the unusual effects to be had at last by its use are the result of some special delicacy and perception, and a feeling not only

## MONEY TO LIGHT AIRPORT SOUGHT

Mr. Nichols and Air Board  
Head Discuss Matter of  
Development

Mayor Nichols conferred yesterday with Lieut.-Com. Porter Adams, chairman of the Boston Municipal Air Board, in the interests of the advancement of Boston's

position in commercial aviation. The Mayor has been in communication with Commander Adams in Washington for some time, and it was for the purpose of this conference that he asked him to make a special trip to Boston.

The Mayor expressed the desire to have provision made for an appropriation for the purpose of lighting the Boston Air Port, but added that he was somewhat in doubt as to whether the city had a right to appropriate money for that purpose. Questioned as to what was being done elsewhere in aviation, particularly in connection with the commercial side, Mr. Adams said that the Boston Air Port was the best situated of any in the world. He said that with its proximity to the center of the city and with the development of commercial and air mail routes now under consideration, the importance of the Boston Air Port would soon be seen to be as great as that of the Port of Boston.

Mayor Nichols asked for a complete report on the aviation situation as it related to Boston, and Lieutenant-Commander Adams announced that an early meeting of the Air Board would be held for that purpose and a report rendered to the Mayor so that he might make the necessary recommendations. As a result of the conference Mayor Nichols added to the board the name of Daniel Rockford, Lieutenant-Commander Adams is chairman of the executive committee on the National Aeronautic Association. He will return to Washington on Friday.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS HELD

Three Cities and 223 Towns  
of State Name Officials  
for the Ensuing Year

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10 (AP)—New Hampshire's "little republics" went to the polls yesterday to elect officers for the ensuing year and to accept or reject various items on the town warrants, calling for special appropriations. Elections were held in three cities, Berlin, Somersworth and Laconia, and 223 towns.

Three towns, Weare, Center Ossipee and Loudon, were prevented from holding their elections for failure to give sufficient notice of the meetings. Special elections have been ordered for March 27. Construction of a mile and three-quarters of highway in Marlborough as the Gulf Road, at an estimated cost of \$100,000 was assured by the vote taken at the Marlborough town meeting. The town voted \$12,000 for the project and the State and Federal Government are to provide the balance necessary to construct the section of the highway which is now the only unimproved piece between Keene and Boston.

Mrs. Laura T. Hagland was elected treasurer of New Boston, the first woman ever to hold office there. Bedford elected its first woman town clerk, Mrs. Martha J. Wiggin, who immediately began her duties. She succeeds her husband, Ralph N. Wiggin, who has served as town clerk for many years, but who was promoted to selectman for a two-year term. The town voted to complete the road from Bedford to Amherst in the project to create a new boulevard from Manchester to Milford.

Sylvester I. Reid, re-elected selectman of Litchfield, received 43 of the 45 votes cast.

A tie vote for selectman resulted at Alexandria, and a special election was called for March 27. Albert O. Walker and James H. Brown each received 69 votes. At Milford James H. Laws was re-elected town clerk for the fifty-fourth consecutive time.

At New London, Mrs. Emma Colby held the gavel as moderator for a few moments through the courtesy of the moderator, Fred A. Gay. The town accepted the gift of a public library from Mrs. Jane A. Tracey, a summer resident.

Eli J. King, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Berlin for his sixth term, defeating the Republican candidate, Mayor Joseph A. Vallancourt, by a plurality of 300 votes.

Mayor George E. Stevens was returned to office at Laconia. His candidacy was unopposed.

Mayor Peter M. Gagne, Democrat, was re-elected chief executive of Somersworth for his fourth consecutive term. His majority over Dr. Lindsay E. Grant, Republican, was 923.

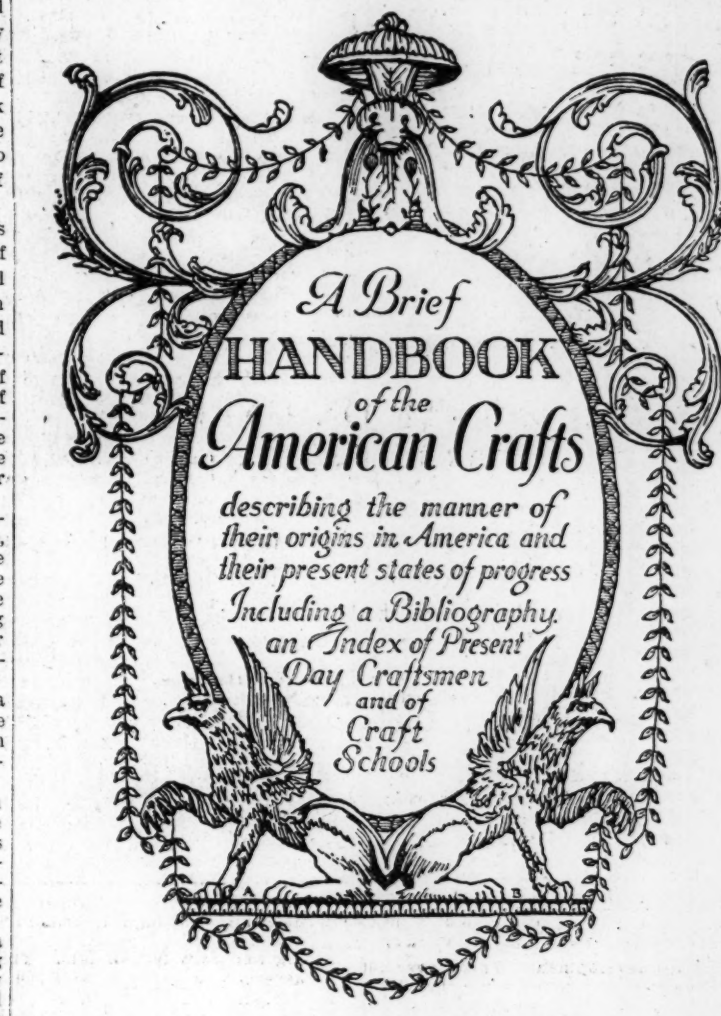
Walpole refused to adopt the town manager plan by a decisive vote.

## MICHAEL J. MAHONEY ELECTED IN WARD 6

Michael J. Mahoney of 289 West Third Street, South Boston, will be installed next Monday in the Boston City Council as the duly elected representative in that legislative body from Ward 6. Then, for the first time since the new City Council assumed office on Jan. 4, every ward in the city will be represented.

The special election made necessary by the vacancy existing in Ward 6 since shortly after the municipal election last November, was held yesterday. Mr. Mahoney received 1293 votes, while his nearest opponent, Leo J. Haloran had 876. The total vote was 4935, or but 40 per cent of the total registration of 10,505.

DENNISON INVITES LIBRARIANS Members of the Special Libraries Association of Boston will be guests on the afternoon and evening of March 29 of the Dennison Manufacturing Company at Framingham. The plant will be inspected in the afternoon. After supper J. S. Keir, economic advisor at the plant, will speak on the Dennison partnership plan.



A Brief Handbook of the American Crafts

## FOUR BLUEBIRDS VISIT SPRINGFIELD

Nature Teacher Notes "Real Harbinger of Spring"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (Special)—Four bluebirds on Monday visited the birdhouses erected at the East Forest Park School the first real harbingers of spring to arrive in the city since it was Fannie M. Stobbs, supervisor of nature study in the public schools, recently insisted in a public statement that robins can lay no claim to arriving in the vanguard of warm weather.

Mrs. Stobbs pointed out that robins are found in New England all winter, nesting in covers where plentiful supplies of frozen berries are available.

Naturalists here say it is unusual for bluebirds to appear in this section so early in March, although all agree that it is probable that these arriving probably nested in the same house last year.

terials to take on a new significance by the application of the ideals of this very important among the three guilds represented in the exhibition.

Thus it goes. The candle dippers of Cape Cod, candy makers from the Kobi kitchens in Beacon Street, Brookline, workers from a variety of the agencies which serve those who are handicapped, weavers of raffia and of bright wools, thread and needle workers, all share in amplifying the tapestry of handicraft.

Today school children came in groups to see and to study, and throughout the remainder of the show they will come in their small groups sheltered by their teachers. Young art students study the exquisite battle of Frank Hoffmann, who has gone beyond the dyeing of silks in the manner of the mere irregular application of color and has made of the applying to scenic and figure design a remarkable contribution to the art of dyeing fabrics.

Spaces 139-145

See it at the Show!

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## BRITAIN MAKES LOAN TO ULSTER

Measures Passed in House of Commons Seen as Crown- ing Work in Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 10—Two measures which are regarded here as the crowning work of establishing good will in Ireland were agreed to in the House of Commons last night when final contributions were sanctioned to set up Ulster financially. The first was contained in a bill which received its second reading to authorize a British contribution of about £2,000,000 spread over four years to Ulster's Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The Labor Party's amendment moved by Philip Snowden opposing this measure as instituting unfair differentiation in the methods of dealing with the respective unemployment insurance funds in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was rejected by 277 to 120 votes. It transpired in the course of the debate that, owing to the depression in the linen and shipbuilding trades, Ulster's Unemployment Insurance Fund was indebted already to the extent of £3,500,000, being £14 per head of the insured population, whereas the corresponding debt in Great Britain was only 15s.

This is beyond Ulster's capacity to meet. The only alternative to a British contribution would therefore be the reduction of the benefits to the unemployed in Northern Ireland, and this the House of Commons agreed could not be asked for, since Ulster, though with less taxable capacity, pays the same taxation as that levied in Great Britain.

The second measure taken was to vote £1,200,000 additional to be paid by Great Britain as winding up the grant to Ulster. This wipes out the indebtedness incurred by the Northern Ireland government in restoring order. In this connection, Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, carried the House of Commons with him in declaring it a subject of immense congratulations that there should exist in Ulster "a well-ordered and peaceful, practically immune from crimes of violence." This he added dramatically "is the end. There is peace. There is order. The extra police have been disbanded." . . . It was "the final stage of the imperial parliament's assistance in the consummation of a policy . . . which future generations will regard as a general, lasting advantage to the whole empire."

## MEXICO CAUTIONED ON CHURCH ATTITUDE

United States Presents Views on the Question

WASHINGTON, March 10 (P)—The United States Government has placed itself on record as contending that American churchmen should not be made to suffer unduly from the interpretation of the religious clauses of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 by the Calles Government.

James R. Sheffield, Ambassador, it was announced, presented the attitude of the State Department in a note to the Mexican Foreign Office. While the communication was not made public, it is believed to concede Mexico's right to expel churchmen, but couples with this the suggestion that all American citizens in that Republic should be given full consideration and ample opportunity when directed to leave.

Mr. Sheffield reported that the threatened arrest in Vera Cruz State of the Rev. F. J. Krill, an American Roman Catholic priest, has been "satisfactorily settled," but details were withheld. Jalapa authorities, it was indicated, were favorable to allowing the priest to remain.

## GOLD MEDAL TO PROF. PARR

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 9—The Chandler Gold Medal for 1926 has been awarded by Columbia University to Samuel Wilson Parr, professor of applied chemistry in the University of Illinois, "in recognition of distinguished achievement in chemical science." Prof. Parr is an expert in the chemistry of coal. As a member of the American Engineering Council's coal storage committee, he helped to conduct a nation-wide investigation of the coal storage situation.

## WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SURVEY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Representatives of 12,000,000 Women Will Meet in Washington to Discuss Reports of Nation-Wide Study of Subject as Basis for Constructive Recommendations

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 10—What 12,000,000 women think about prohibition and the way in which it is being enforced in the United States will be told in Washington from April 11-13, when the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement has its second annual convention.

Delegated representatives from nine national organizations of women are on the committee and leaders from a number of others will participate in the Washington meeting. The committee was formed in Washington two years ago when a group of women's national organizations decided that they wanted a fact-finding agency of their own independent of the regular temperance societies. Unlike the closely organized temperance groups the committee is a loosely knit union in its national and state committees of important national and state organizations representing women of widely varied interests throughout the country.

It has its own state and city groups in such strategic points as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Kentucky. It is not political nor does it attempt to control politically; but it bears all political points of view and brings its conclusions to the attention of the public. Its main object is to counteract wet propaganda and to offer solutions for the problems of law enforcement.

Commissions Make Surveys  
Several commissions have been organized to make surveys and gather facts for presentation to the Washington convention. These commissions are:

Home Training for Law Observance: chairman, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Estes Park, Colo., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Remedy Through Religion and the Method: chairman, Mrs. Fred Smith Bennett of New York City, former president of the National Council of Women for Home Missions.

Legal Aspects: chairman, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Boston, Mass., formerly chairman of the New England Federation of Women's Clubs. Political Assets and Liabilities: chairman, Mrs. William Harrison Cade of Chicago, Ill., legislative chairman of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Remedy Through Education and the Methods: chairman, Mrs. William Tilton of Boston, Mass., legislative chairman of the National

Congress of Parents and Teachers. Prohibition Justified by Health, Morals and Economic Situation: chairman, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organization and Methods: chairman, Mrs. Samuel Bens of New York City, chairman of the New York State committee of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

Each of these commissions has 20 members and an advisory committee of experts to help in assembling the information which will be laid before the convention. Their reports will be discussed by prominent men and women and then will be printed as the findings of the convention.

Observance of All Laws

Observance not only of prohibition but of all laws will be discussed at the convention and the keynote of the meetings may be found in the announcement of two great religious sessions and a mass meeting for prayer on Sunday, April 11. In addition to the presentation of committee reports and addresses, there will be an allegiance luncheon on April 13 at which there will be speakers of national prominence.

"The voice of the womanhood of the United States will be heard in this convention as it will be expressed in votes at the spring primaries," said Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, Mass., chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, in a statement today. "It is time that the opinion of the thinking women of the country be expressed through their great national organizations which already are definitely committed by votes of their delegated conventions to allegiance to the constitution and to observance of all laws."

"While the convention will be mainly for the purpose of bringing out the facts accounting for imperfect enforcement in the Nation, states, and communities, it also will give the facts concerning the remarkable progress which has been made. It will endeavor to enlighten public opinion by giving facts to correct propaganda largely financed by liquor forces, some in the United States and some outside. It will offer remedies for present conditions. Women understand the methods of evil and they are not afraid to assert themselves in the interest of reform. They have no political axes to grind. There are no salaried officers of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement and the committee will disband when its work is done."

Humanity Course Urged in Caroli. a

Resolution Calls for Teaching Kindness to Animals 15 Minutes Each Day

COLUMBUS, S. C., March 6 (Special Correspondence) — Representative Rittenburg of Charleston has sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly providing that 15 minutes of each week be devoted to the teaching of kindness to animals in the public schools of the State.

The text of the resolution follows: "Be It Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, the Senate concurring: "Section 1—That for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship and inculcating the spirit of humanity, such humane education may be given in the public schools of this State as shall include the kind and just treatment of birds, horses, dogs and other animals."

Section 2—In every public school within the State, not more than 15 minutes of each week during the whole of each term of school may be devoted to teaching kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature."

MAGAZINE SELLER FINED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, March 10—For selling a magazine, judged by the court to be improper, the proprietor of a store adjacent a Chicago High School, has been fined \$20 by Judge H. G. Immenhauser. On complaint of the Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Illinois Vigilance Association, the seller was brought into the morals court here. The Rev. Mr. Yarrow has asked that similar violations be brought to attention of the association for prosecution.

NEW YORK, March 9 (P)—Mrs. Isabella Steward Gardner, Boston society woman and art collector, widely known as Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, left a total estate of \$9,646,200, according to an appraisal filed here.

Mrs. Gardner had a private estate of \$2,331,422, the appraisal showed, and had power to dispose of the estate of her husband, the late John Lowell Gardner, left to her in trust. The appraisal showed that the share given by Mrs. Gardner for the benefits of the Art Museum established in her home in Fenway Court, was \$7,917,087, exclusive of the value of the land, \$101,200, and her Italian home there, which with its art objects is valued at \$350,000.

The New York estate consisted chiefly of General Electric stock, valued at \$1,046,555, and American Telephone & Telegraph stock, worth \$557,756, most of which she inherited from her husband.

## What They are saying.

PRINCE OF WALES: "Time and trade wait for no man."

BISHOP MANNING: "Love is the outward manifestation of the possession of true Christian faith."

J. W. ARMSTRONG: "Each extra clerk weakens the organization that much, and fosters the 'let-George-do-it' spirit."

WILSON COMPTON: "Ninety thousand and five years ago — a national disgrace!"

EMMETT V. MAUN: "My university has failed me. It taught me idealism and I needed realism. It taught me theory and I needed practice."

T. W. SURETTE: "Little children love good music. Only after they have been taught poor songs, weak compositions until their innate love of good things is dulled, do they follow paths from which they emerge adults for whom a symphony orchestra must lighten its program."

DR. LUCY L. W. WILSON: "No intellectual achievement is worthy of deep respect unless it goes hand-in-hand with humility."

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## PHI BETA KAPPA AWARDS HONORS

### Vassar Chapter Announces Fellowship Winners and Admits 30 Members

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10 (Special).—The Phi Beta Kappa prize offered by the Vassar chapter for the highest scholarship average and a Vassar College Fellowship to Johns Hopkins University have just been awarded to Miss Wilhelmina Vaningen, of Rochester, at a meeting of the chapter. The fellowship will enable her to complete her studies of Greek archaeology at Johns Hopkins. Miss Vaningen, who is an extremely popular and brilliant member of her class, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa last year.

Simultaneously with this award to Miss Vaningen, other fellowship awards were announced and 22 members of the class of 1926, and eight members of the junior class were elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. The fellowship awards follow:

Vassar College fellowships, Elizabeth Dougan, for study in the field of medieval literature at the University of Chicago. Alice Hall, for the study of literature from the standpoint of social psychology at the University of Michigan. Eleanor Knight, for the study of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Chicago. Wilhelmina Vaningen, for the study of Greek archaeology at Johns Hopkins University.

James Ryland and George Kendrick fellowships: Martha A. Alter, for the study of music at Columbia University. Merrylee Gambrell, for the study of social work at Washington University, St. Louis.

Sutro Fellowships: Mary H. Marshall, 1924, for the study of drama at the Graduate School of Yale. Grace Sturtevant, 1924, for the study of classics at Yale.

Mary Richardson and Lydia Pratt Abbott Fellowship: Clara Marburg, 1920, for the study of English at University of Chicago.

Louis Hart Van Loon Fellowship: Amy Hunter, 1921, for the study of medicine at Yale or the University of Pennsylvania.

Fellowship of Associate Alumnae of Vassar College: Elsa Butler Grove, 1925, for the study of rural sociology.

Following is a list of those elected to the fraternities: Class of '26: Prall Grant Bacon, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Harriet B. Rand, Chicago; Katherine Orta Buckel, Cincinnati; Virginia Johnson Carruth, New York; Helen Cylvine Cole, Poughkeepsie; Mary Hayward, Concord, Mass.; Elizabeth Ruth Dougan, St. Louis; Ruth Driver, Milton, Mass.; Jean Thornton Fotheringham, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Louise Sanders n Fuller, Scranton, Pa.; Merrylee Gambrell, St. Louis; Grace Goodman, Chicago; Alice Katherine Hall, Poughkeepsie; Esther Howland, New York; Helen Kepler, Boston; Martha Cecilia Lewis, San Antonio, Texas; Janet Helen Murray, La Grange, Ill.; Elinor Rachel Norris, Upper Merionide, N. J.; Mary Elizabeth Osborn, Cleveland; Elizabeth Roylance, Englewood, N. J.; Dorothy Van De Water, Pelham; Frances Elizabeth Varney, Newton Center, Mass.

Class of '27: Mary Colgate, Bennington, Vt.; Georgia Englehardt, New York; Phoebe Ann Heath, Noblesville, Ind.; Alice Field Hubbard, Boston; Olivia Long Jenkins, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.; Mary Prentice Lillie, Chicago; Roberta Searle, Randolph, N. Y.; Anna Riggs, Stockbridge, Mass.

### IZVESTIA DISCUSSES RUSSO-POLISH AMITY

By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, March 10.—Discussing the possibility of a Russo-Polish rapprochement, the official newspaper, Izvestia, declares that Russia is indifferent toward Poland's occasional moves toward the west, exemplified by the Polish application for a seat on the League Council, but sees a more serious danger to Russo-Polish co-operation in "Poland's desire to assume the role of leader and guarantor of the Baltic states, thereby reviving in a changed form the idea of a Baltic league."

Izvestia characterizes the Polish claims for a Baltic hegemony as "baseless and unacceptable," and emphasizes that Russia and Poland cannot reach an agreement on any such basis.

N. Y. CARPENTERS' PAY RAISED  
NEW YORK, March 10 (AP).—An increase from \$10.53 to \$12 a day in the wages of the 32,000 carpenters in New York City has been announced by Alex Kelsb, secretary-treasurer of the carpenters' district council.

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All personally selected by our Millinery buyer in the recent Continental openings. All the Parisian originals of the *haute mode* so celebrated among women of chic are represented.

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## The Library

### Decentralization and Publicity Factors of Success

Milwaukee Special Correspondence  
THAT Milwaukee, an industrial community of 600,000 inhabitants (city and county), with a large percentage of industrial workers, many of them of foreign birth, is nevertheless much given to reading, is evidenced by the fact that its libraries circulated 3,652,333 books in 1925, of which 3,505,997 were from the Milwaukee Public Library.

An inventory recently taken by the public library of the registration in the various part-time schools for adults showed that 69,000 wage earners of the city were enrolled for instruction in night schools, vocational schools, correspondence courses, and other part-time adult educational classes 10 per cent of the entire population and almost as many as there are in the public grade schools.

This disposition on the part of the workers to patronize the library and part-time courses has justified the public library in making every effort to place its resources at their disposal.

#### Decentralization of Book Stock

"See that the people all know what is in books and that they can at all times get at books and they will all read books," is the slogan of the Milwaukee Public Library. The library has, therefore, adopted a double-barreled policy that involves: First, a decentralization of the book stock of the library so that a collection of books is within reach of every inhabitant; and second, a publicity program planned to force the library and its service into the consciousness of every resident of the community—a program that will place the library idea to the people generally.

Pursuant to this decentralization policy the book stock of something over 600,000 volumes has been broken up and scattered over the city and county into 214 separate and more or less permanent collections, each collection being placed where it will best serve some special section of the territory or some special group of persons. Separate collections to the number of 1659 are placed in the public and parochial schools inside the city. There are 66 collections placed in high schools, academies, and colleges; and 106 collections deposited in factories, business establishments, and similar places, where they are within reach of factory workers and others; while 13 regular branches and a Municipal Reference Library supply the needs of the general public.

One branch library is in the big central continuation school building where upward of 20,000 wage earners from 15 years of age up come for instruction, while 11 auxiliary collections of books are placed in the various classrooms of the same building.

There are also 49 collections placed in part-time schools.

#### Rural Service

While the library is owned by the city, it has a contract with the county for rural library service and 215 separate collections are so scattered over the county that every rural resident of the county is within walking distance of a collection of books. Every schoolhouse in the county is supplied with books.

Its program that will sell the library idea to the public, the library finds that the most effective publicity agency is the newspapers. "Tell the newspapers about it and let them tell the people" is the motto in publicity, and expresses the faith felt in the power of the press. Posters, broadsides, luncheon clubs, forums, parent-teacher associations, and groups of all sorts—all these publicity methods are continually in use.

All eighth grade pupils in every public and parochial school of the city are brought to the main library in groups for an illustrated lecture on library service and for a trip through the building. As a result, every home in which there is an eighth grade child inevitably knows

something about the library and its resources.

Classes in evening schools, Americanization classes, and industrial groups are also continually taken on personally conducted tours through the main library building.

Adult Education  
An adult educational department has been organized whose chief functions are:

(1) To constitute itself a bureau of information as to adult educational opportunities in the city.

(2) To see that library books are available to the hundreds of classes of evening and other part-time schools.

(3) To interview every individual contemplating serious reading.

A card catalog which shows the time and place where each class in an evening school is held, and the character of the instruction offered, has proved a most useful tool for this activity. It was the figures collected by this department which indicated that approximately 60,000 wage earners in the city are taking some form of part-time instruction, and suitable books are placed within reach of every group of these adult students.

The methods the library has used in working with organized labor is another illustration of how this two-fold plan works. First, a library representative went to the Federated Trades Council—the central labor body—definitely stated what the library had in it for industrial workers, expressed the desire of the library to serve every worker, offered to place a collection at any point where the workers could get at them, and thus convinced the labor leaders that co-operation was desirable.

As a result of this work a library representative attends practically every meeting of the Federated Trades Council with a select supply of books, issuing many to those present. Book lists compiled jointly by representatives of the library and organized labor are also distributed through the central labor body and through the various unions. A library representative also visits the various unions bearing credentials from this central body which admit her to these meetings and endorse the library's work. The "labor college" classes, sponsored by organized labor, meet in the library building with a membership of library staff always in attendance to issue books and give information about books.

Community Center  
The library brings many educational and civic groups to the library buildings for their meetings. Last year 975 separate group meetings were held in the main library, all of a civic or educational nature, and including everything from baby clinics conducted by the board of health to graduate extension courses offered to high school teachers for advance credit. Although many applications for group use of the library club rooms must be refused, those groups whose members need library books in connection with the purposes of their meetings are favored in the assignment of rooms.

The Foreign Born  
Some of our older citizens of foreign birth read books printed in their own tongue with much more ease than they can ever hope to read books printed in English. Consequently a special effort is made to supply each of such with the best literature of his native land printed in his own language.

More emphasis, however, is placed upon library service to the younger generations of the foreign born who are studying English by introducing them to the best resources of the library printed in English. At the beginning of each school term library representatives visit each of the 24 schools of citizenship in Milwaukee which give elementary courses in English and citizenship to discuss books and to determine the needs of each. Special collections are prepared and sent to these schools. Each class as a regular part of its year's work visits the

library in a group, is given an opportunity to inspect the various departments, to receive instruction in the use of the library, and to secure cards which will qualify them as constant borrowers.

How exceptionally intelligent these groups are found to be is illustrated by a group of 47 recent arrivals, representing 17 nationalities and almost every occupation, who recently came to the library. The group included several having university degrees, one graduate engineer, one theological graduate student, and one who had received a doctorate degree. The first request from one 13-year-old was for the violin scores of some of the great operas, while another of the same age took as his first loan from the library a folio of reproductions of fine water-color landscapes to aid him in his art work.

That the policy of decentralization and wide publicity gets results is suggested by the fact that now there is upon the average in every Milwaukee family at least one member who holds a borrower's card, and the further fact that now every family in the community, on the average, gets at least one library book every two weeks.

INDIAN LIBERALS  
RESENT LANGUAGE

Swarajist President Held to Have Overstepped Powers

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, March 10.—V. J. Patel, the Swarajist President of the Assembly, in a statement to the Indian Legislative Assembly explaining his expressions in adjourning the House after a threat to the Government, said he did not mean to cast any reflection on the nonofficial members of the Assembly, but only intended to emphasize that the Government should not take advantage of the numerical weakness of the representatives of the people in the House. He added that on reflection he saw he should not have made any reference to the power of the chair, or used language which could be construed as a threat to the Government, but he should have awaited developments.

The Liberal organizations strongly criticized Mr. Patel's speech and say that his remarks maligning the non-Swarajists. The president of the Assembly, it is declared, had no right to judge, in his representative or unrepresentative character, the body over which it is his business to preside, and they consider the remarks about the duties of the government were equally beside the point and beyond his purview.

The withdrawal of the Swarajists from the Council Chambers, the Liberals regard as a singularly inept exhibition of impotence by the people who entered the councils for the avowed purpose of wrecking them.

#### PRINCETON DROPS 37

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10 (AP).—Luther P. Eisenhart, dean, has announced that 37 undergraduates had been dropped from Princeton University as a result of the mid-year examinations. One was a senior, 17 juniors, 14 sophomores and 5 freshmen. Eleven freshmen and 14 sophomores have been placed on probation and will not be permitted to participate in any extracurricular activities.

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All personally selected by our Millinery buyer in the recent Continental openings. All the Parisian originals of the *haute mode* so celebrated among women of chic are represented.

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**"Eat at Waldorf!"**  
Just see the variety  
you get. Every day,  
in every way, you'll  
enjoy your breakfast,  
lunch and supper at  
the Clean place to eat!

#### MENU FOR MONDAY

**Lunch**  
Vegetable Soup.....15c  
Italian Meat Cake and Spaghetti, Rolls  
and Butter.....35c  
Yankee Pot Roast.....35c  
(Jardiniere Sauce, Mashed Potato)  
Lamb Stew.....30c  
Potted Beef.....35c  
(Spaghetti and Onions, Mashed Potato)  
Combination Vegetable Dinner.....30c  
Vegetable Stew.....25c  
Macaroni and Cheese.....15c  
Fried Haddock and Potato.....30c  
Creamed Chipped Beef.....25c  
(Potato)  
Beef Pot Pie.....30c

**Supper**  
English Beef Soup.....15c  
Creamed Chicken on Toast.....50c  
(Mashed Potato)  
Hamburg Platter, Special Steak Supper 50c  
Beef Pot Pie.....30c  
Corned Beef Hash Supper.....35c  
Creamed Cod on Toast.....25c  
(Boiled Potato)  
Sausage Cakes and Griddles.....40c  
Oyster Stew.....40c  
Pork Chop and Beans.....35c  
Two Pork Chops.....50c  
(Potato)  
Baked Beans and Frankfurts.....35c  
Griddle Cakes.....20c  
Bacon and Eggs.....45c

**A Few Dessert Suggestions**  
Fresh Rhubarb Pie.....15c  
Bowl Custard.....15c  
Eclairs.....10c

#### MENU FOR TUESDAY

**Lunch**  
Chicken Soup with Rice.....15c  
Italian Meat Cake and Spaghetti, Rolls  
and Butter.....35c  
Ragout Beef, Green Peas, Mashed  
Potato.....35c  
Yankee Pot Roast, Jardiniere Sauce,  
Mashed Potato.....35c  
Individual Chicken Pie.....40c  
Vegetable Hash, Browned.....25c  
Lamb Stew.....30c  
Giblet Stew.....30c  
Spaghetti.....15c  
Baked Sausage, Brown Gravy, Mashed  
Potato.....35c  
Combination Vegetable Dinner.....30c  
Fried Haddock with Potato.....30c

**Supper**  
Cream of Tomato Soup.....20c  
Roast Beef Hash.....25c  
Pork Chop and Beans.....35c  
Two Pork Chops.....50c  
(Potato)  
Baked Beans and Corned Beef.....35c  
Creamed Chipped Beef.....25c  
Ham and Eggs.....45c  
Hamburg Platter, Special Steak Supper 50c  
Corned Beef Hash Supper.....35c  
Sausage Cakes and Griddles.....40c  
Oyster Stew.....40c

**A Few Dessert Suggestions**  
Apple Pie.....10c  
Fig Square.....10c  
Hermit (2).....5c

**BIG BOTTLE  
OF  
BETTER MILK 10c**

#### MENU FOR WEDNESDAY

**Lunch**  
Split Pea Soup.....15c  
Italian Meat Cake and Spaghetti, Rolls  
and Butter.....35c  
New England Clam Chowder.....20c  
Beef Stew.....25c  
Chicken and Corn.....40c  
Individual Beefsteak Pie.....35c  
Fried Clams and Potato.....35c  
Broiled Mackerel and Potato.....40c  
Combination Vegetable Dinner.....30c  
Fillet of Sole, Sauce, Potato.....35c  
Fried Haddock, Potato.....30c  
Macaroni and Cheese.....15c  
Fried Smelts, Potato.....40c  
Fried Scallops, Potato.....50c

**Supper**  
Cream of Pea Soup.....20c  
Liver and Bacon.....45c  
Fried Clams.....40c  
(French Fried Potatoes)  
Creamed Cod on Toast.....25c  
Hamburg Platter, Special Steak Supper 50c  
Sausage Cakes and Griddles.....40c  
Corned Beef Hash Supper.....35c  
Oyster Stew.....40c  
Beef Tongue and Baked Beans.....35c  
Dropper Eggs on Toast.....30c  
Pork Chop and Beans.....35c  
Two Pork Chops.....50c  
(Potato)

**A Few Dessert Suggestions**  
Whipped Cream Short Cakes.....20c  
Baked Apple with Cream.....20c  
Fruit Jelly with Cream.....15c

#### MENU FOR THURSDAY

**Lunch**  
Vegetable Soup.....15c  
Italian Meat Cake and Spaghetti, Rolls  
and Butter.....35c  
Chicken Creole with Rice on Toast.....40c  
New England Boiled Dinner.....50c  
Roast Beef Hash.....25c  
Fried Haddock and Potato.....30c  
Potted Beef with Spaghetti.....35c  
Lamb Stew.....30c  
Yankee Pot Roast.....35c  
(Jardiniere Sauce, Mashed Potato)  
Vegetable Hash, Browned.....25c  
Combination Vegetable Dinner.....30c  
Beef Casserole.....35c  
Spaghetti.....15c

**Supper**  
Corn Chowder.....20c  
Roast Beef Hash.....25c  
Hamburg Platter, Special Steak Supper 50c  
Creamed Chipped Beef on Toast.....25c  
(Potato)  
Sausage Cakes and Griddles.....40c  
Corned Beef Hash Supper.....35c  
Oyster Stew.....40c  
Pork Chop and Beans.....35c  
Two Pork Chops.....50c  
(Potato)  
Frankfurts and Potato Salad.....35c  
Scrambled Eggs.....30c  
Griddle Cakes and Bacon.....35c

**A Few Dessert Suggestions**  
Cocoanut Custard Pie.....10c  
Angel Cake.....10c  
Eclairs.....10c

#### A Few Side Dish Suggestions

Stewed corn, stewed tomatoes, spinach, creamed carrots, green peas.  
Pickle relish, home-made chili sauce.  
Waldorf breads: white, graham, rye, raisin. Rolls: milk, graham.

**Waldorf**

At the Sign of the Red Apple

A Clean Place to Eat—for Men, Women and Children—Breakfast, Lunch, Supper



## RADIO

HIGHER POWER,  
FEW STATIONS,  
IS DISCUSSEDBritish Committee Seeks  
Improvement in Radio  
Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Further evidence put before the commission on broadcasting would seem to point definitely to the advisability of having fewer broadcasting stations but of higher power. The results, while probably not less expensive, would be better, as the British Broadcasting Company would then be in a position to give the alternative program to the general listener which has hitherto only been available to the owner of the expensive selective set.

With a reduction in the number of stations the congestion of the wave-band would be reduced, and even the crystal user, who is doubtless in the majority, would be able to get at least one alternative program, while the more elaborate valve sets would get probably two or more. The company has asked for permission to proceed at once with the erection of four high-powered stations in different parts of the country and further prosecution of the scheme would then depend on the results achieved.

Radiocasting to schools has widened its scope until there are now nearly 1000 schools on the London register and some hundreds on those of other stations. In London 50 to 80 schools send in essays each week in connection with the subjects radio-

cast. That the short lectures meant for adults are appreciated is evidenced by the company's receipt of about 10,000 applications for the season's list. An alternative wave-length for educational matter has been considered as likely to be of assistance. Testimony to the appreciation of lectures is also forthcoming in the heavy correspondence received by some lecturers, and when a certain lecturer on architecture offers to show listeners round some city church he has to be prepared for a following of 500 or more people. Lecturers inviting a reply to their radiocast often receive thousands of letters.

With regard to finance, the British Broadcasting Company states that its activities have been very definitely curbed by the limitation of its revenue. When the company was formed and the licensing of receiving sets was instituted, it was arranged that all revenue in excess of £500,000 would be taken by the Post Office. But this was in the days when the expansion of the radiocasting system was not foreseen and when it was anticipated that there would be more than eight or 10 stations more than necessary. There are now 20, with corresponding increase in the expenses of the company, and with the public ever clamoring for more and better programs.

There is, in fact, practically no limit to the amount of revenue that can be efficiently applied. It is estimated that a sum of £750,000 will have been received by the Post Office in license revenue for the current year. Licenses in force at the end of 1925 numbered 1,645,000 and revenue for 1926 will probably be not less than £800,000. The company argues that the proportion of the 10s. license which goes to it should be increased from 7s. 6d. to 9s., leaving the balance to the Post Office for administration expenses.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

## Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 11

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—McGill University Night; studio concert by the McGill University Band, under direction of E. M. Casey.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Musical program under the direction of Agnes Adie. 11—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra from Sunny-side Beach, Toronto.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Harry Marsh and his orchestra. 6—Events of the day. 6:30—Harry Marsh and his orchestra. 7—Talk. 8—C. Bird. 7—Musical. 7:30—J. A. Edkins, bass; Henry Flynn, accompanist. 7:45—Talk. 8—From New York. 8:15—Voyagers. 8—Entertainers. 10—Courtesy Orchestra.

WJZA and WJZZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (342 and 353 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Market reports as furnished by Department of Agriculture. 6:30—Kimball Orchestra under direction of "Bob" Patterson. 7—Lenox Ensemble. 7:30—Piano recital by Mrs. Irene Simpson. 7:45—M. A. C. Radio Forum. 8—Courtesy musical program, presenting Leo Beisman's Orchestra. Ethel Woodman, contralto, assisting artist. 8:15—Second series of plays presented by the Theater Guild of Boston. 10:15—Concert by the Wallace Harmon-Dunbar Male Chorus of Bristol, Conn. 10:15—Weather reports.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Twenty Minutes in Hapland." 6:50—Bob Trio. 7:30—The weather report and announcements. 8—American Legion Orchestra, Springfield, Mass.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:30—"WGY Book Chat." William F. Jacob, librarian, General Electric Company. 7:45—Program by Syracuse University. Syracuse, N. Y. 8:20—Program by the Rochester Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Sandor Vas, pianist; Eugene Goossens, conductor. 10—Program by the WGY Orchestra. Mrs. Winslow Webb Little, mezzo-soprano; and Chang Chen, speaker; topic, "Chinese Language." 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bolckla.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

4 to 12 p. m.—The Rev. Michael Magidson, tenor; Margaret Mack, soprano. "Lamps" by Bernice Bower; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra from tea room of Ritz-Carlton Hotel; dinner music; mid-week hymn sing; specialty: "Harvesters." Eskimos' dance program; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Judge J. J. Vanderbilt concert orchestra. 8:30—First National Pictures. 10—Frederic William Miller, contralto. 10:15—McAlpin News. Editor. 10:30—Frank Kampman and Sammy Stept. 10:45—Fred Rich and his Orange orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Oleott Vail and his McAlpin concert orchestra. 7:30—Twin Oaks Orchestra. 7:45—Arthur Weinstock. 8—Huntley and MacQuay. 8:15—Pace Institute program. 8:30—Swedish choir, baritone. 8:45—McAlpin News. Editor. 10:30—Tango. 10:45—Palace Orchestra. 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WNAC, New York City (326 Meters)

7 p. m.—Market high spots. 7:10—Albert Meyer, baritone. 7:15—Résumé of meeting of Board of Estimate, by P. J. McGowan, secretary. 8:15—Seagull Sextonians. 8:30—Six Saxophone Players, under the direction of Thomas O'Connor. Vocal and instrumental features. 9:30—Raymond Mather, baritone. 9:35—Hjalmar Kobor, pianist. 10:10—"Florida," by Charles F. Brown. Lecture Service. Board of Education. 10:30—Weather forecasts.

W-46, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Last-minute News Flashes. 6:45—Fifteen-minute organ recital. Brook. 7—Arthur Scott Brock. 7:15—Ambassador dinner music. 8—Wonder Excursions. Alfred James P. McClure, D.D. 8:15—Theater Guild of Boston. 10:15—Concert by the Wallace Harmon-Dunbar Male Chorus of Bristol, Conn. 10:15—Weather reports.

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## Invest in Philadelphia

talk by a member of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board.

10:15—Nelson Maples and his S. S. Leviathan orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (275 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Billy" plays and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony. 8—Norman Barry, baritone. 8:15—Eisenberg Lapa-tina, coloratura soprano; Michael Fendell, operatic tenor; Virginia Klein, pianist. 9:45—The Kandy Kids. 8—Barry O'More, the Irish tenor. 9:30—The Musical Chorus. 9:45—Comedy lesson by Professor Doolittle. 10—Sesqui-centennial Hour. 11—Paradise orchestra. 11:30—Gladys Revue.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

7 p. m.—New Willard orchestra. Samuel Korman directing. 8—Smithsonian talk. 8:30—Radio-movie presentation. 9—The Record Boys from New York. 10—"The Poetical Situation" in Washington. 10:15—"The Record Boys" from New York. 10:45—"Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band."

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (216 Meters)

6 p. m.—WBAL Sandman Circle. About Little Folk who Became Great. 6:30—From the concert hall. 7:30—Organ recital for the concert hall. 8—Frederick D. Weaver, organist. 8:15—Musical program: Josephine McLaughlin, soprano; Hazel Fox, contralto; Katharine Simmerman, pianist; Evelyn Up, violinist. 10:15—The Kandy Kids. 8—Barry O'More, the Irish tenor. 9:30—The Musical Chorus. 9:45—Comedy lesson by Professor Doolittle. 10—Sesqui-centennial Hour. 11—Paradise orchestra. 11:30—Gladys Revue.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

6:30—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra. Victor Sandok, conductor. 8:15—Farm program. 8:30—Half hour with Famous Composers. Robert Schumann—presented by Richard Kuntz, Pittsburgh composer. The KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra. 10:15—The Record Boys from New York. 10:45—"Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band."

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music. Vincent Lopez Stator Orchestra. 7:30—Joint with Station WEAF. New York: Specialty. 8:30—Frank Wright, of the Star. 8:45—Vincent Lopez organ recital with assisting artists.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists: 7:30—"Idle and Meginnity." 8—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra. 10:15—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour. 7—National program by remote control from Station WEAF. New York: Specialty. 7:30—Musical program. 8—National program by remote control from Station WEAF. New York. 8:30—Eskimos. 9—Courtesy Orchestra. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:30—Traffic Safety Talk—"Bill the Motorman" of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. "A Street Car Can't Dodge." 10:30—Dance program. Dick Long's Orchestra.

WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (240 Meters)

7 p. m.—Pianist Duo program of German music in National German Program Night: short talk on finance. 8—Trio Orchestra. Del Lamps; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra. Walter Kuff; Lucille Phillips. 8:15—Helen Wallace, soprano; Bob Duffy, baritone; Ed Wallace, tenor; Clinton Keithley, composer, in popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (434 Meters)

6 p. m.—Superb program: Today's markets, summary; general weekly topics, beef, cattle and horses, the cattle market, church and community; Talk. "Home Grown Feed for Horses." E. B. Heaton. Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. 7:30—Theater Guild of Boston. 10:15—Concert by the Wallace Harmon-Dunbar Male Chorus of Bristol, Conn. 10:15—Weather reports.

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7 p. m.—Market high spots. 7:10—Albert Meyer, baritone. 7:15—Résumé of meeting of Board of Estimate, by P. J. McGowan, secretary. 8:15—Seagull Sextonians. 8:30—Six Saxophone Players, under the direction of Thomas O'Connor. Vocal and instrumental features. 9:30—Raymond Mather, baritone. 9:35—Hjalmar Kobor, pianist. 10:10—"Florida," by Charles F. Brown. Lecture Service. Board of Education. 10:30—Weather forecasts.

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6:30 p. m.—Last-minute News Flashes. 6:45—Fifteen-minute organ recital. Brook. 7—Arthur Scott Brock. 7:15—Ambassador dinner music. 8—Wonder Excursions. Alfred James P. McClure, D.D. 8:15—Theater Guild of Boston. 10:15—Concert by the Wallace Harmon-Dunbar Male Chorus of Bristol, Conn. 10:15—Weather reports.

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6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:30—"WGY Book Chat." William F. Jacob, librarian, General Electric Company. 7:45—Program by Syracuse University. Syracuse, N. Y. 8:20—Program by the Rochester Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Sandor Vas, pianist; Eugene Goossens, conductor. 10—Program by the WGY Orchestra. Mrs. Winslow Webb Little, mezzo-soprano; and Chang Chen, speaker; topic, "Chinese Language." 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bolckla.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

4 to 12 p. m.—The Rev. Michael Magidson, tenor; Margaret Mack, soprano. "Lamps" by Bernice Bower; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra from tea room of Ritz-Carlton Hotel; dinner music; mid-week hymn sing; specialty: "Harvesters." Eskimos' dance program; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Judge J. J. Vanderbilt concert orchestra. 8:30—First National Pictures. 10—Frederic William Miller, contralto. 10:15—McAlpin News. Editor. 10:30—Frank Kampman and Sammy Stept. 10:45—Fred Rich and his Orange orchestra.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## To and From the Woodpile

"EVERY man," says Thoreau, "looks at his woodpile with a kind of affection." If he has cut it himself, his affection is mingled with a pardonable pride as well as with memories of the pleasure he had in the cutting and with gratitude for the warmth it will give him on cold winter nights.

Whether sawing and chopping cord wood and kindling wood is a pleasure or not depends, I suppose, mostly on whether the sawyer and chopper has plenty of time and little other exercise. A farmer, who has little spare time and plenty of other exercise, makes a business of cutting, using a rotary saw if he can; and the crescendo scream of the whirling blade gives him a keen, even though unromantic, satisfaction, because it is saving time. But a sedentary man who adopts wood-chopping as a hobby has time enough to get acquainted with woods and even with each individual log. Later, during the winter, as he carries his cord wood in to the wood-box by the fireplace, he recognizes many a stick or chunk because of its shape or because of the trouble it gave him, or because it is a bit of hornbeam, or slippery elm, or sugar maple, and is thus distinguished from the mass of birch, beech and oak.

But I think that a man views, not only his woodpile, but wood in general with a kind of affection. Of all the materials which he uses, he loves wood best. Of all the toys of boyhood there is none quite so fascinating as a tool-chest, and he is fortunate if as a boy he has learned to use saw, plane, chisel, gouge, auger, and gimlet, to draw, to nail, set a screw, lay a chalk-line, miter a corner, cut a mortise, and fit a dovetail. The only dream of childhood that transcends the owning of an equipped chest of tools is the owning of a turning-lathe, nor are there many joys superior to that of laying the edge of a chisel against a whirling block and watching the rings and spirals form under it as clay forms on the potter's wheel. Those of us who worked with wood as boys feel friendly toward it; we know its idiosyncrasies—how hard or how soft it is, whether it splits straight or crooked, which way the grain runs, and what it is good for. We may prefer to build our houses of stone or brick, but would rather be carpenter, or joiner, or cabinet-maker than bricklayer or mason. Various stones and clays have their qualities, too, of course, but these do not seem to touch one's heart so warmly as do the colors, grains, shapes, weatherings, and textures of the great variety of woods; and in one respect they cannot compete with wood at all—they do not burn. Sitting by an open fire in winter, we dream of the camp fires of summer, and every stick that we take out of the wood-pile is the key to old memories. "This," we say, "is a piece of silver birch," and we not only know that it will burn well, even though not fully seasoned, but remember that this bark, one of the best of tinders, is good for all sorts of purposes, from making water-pails to making canoes. We remember, too, that the young leaves are sweet and aromatic, pleasant to

nibble on a walk through the woods, and we may pleasantly recall all the children with whom we have made bread. What is that? you ask. Tramp bread is made by winding strips of dough round a sweet birch or sassafras stick and baking it over a camp fire by twirling as our forefathers twirled meat on a spit. The flavor of the stick permeates the bread, and is more liked by most children than by most grown people.

A chunk of beech calls up a picture of the peculiar appearance of a beech forest, with its ghostly iron-gray boles, and a recollection of the little three-sided beechnuts or mast, which we used to chew as children, when we could not find sweet acorns, chestnuts, hazels, or hickories. A white birch log on the fire sends us off to the north woods, with their multitudes of white saplings bent over by the snow, and to Maine lakes, where the sandy beaches, covered with sawdust from the mills, often present the spectacle of miniature forests of birch seedlings and other plants. The beech, with its information about the fuel values of the different woods—an important consideration to the camper: how some, like basswood and chestnut, burn fast and hotly but leave no coals, and others, like oak and beech and, above all, hickory, make a bed of embers that will last all night. To people who have always cooked over gas or electricity, wood is simply wood and one piece is as good as another, but to one who has cooked for weeks over an open-air wood fire, each separate wood is stamped, so to speak, with its own signature and description and may even tell a long story.

A group of lovers of the out-of-doors sitting round a fire in winter will argue as warmly over the best way to build a camp fire in rainy weather as a group of golfers, sitting in the same place, will argue over the best way to approach a hole. One man always carries a newspaper in the lining of his coat or a candle-end in his pocket, and one is never without a small tin of calcium carbide; a third relies on gasoline; and a fourth, scorning such civilized methods, burrows into dry stumps, crawls into thickets, climbs trees, for dry timber. The last is perhaps the true woodsman, though even he as a rule uses matches. To rely upon flint and steel, except in an emergency, is perhaps carrying simplicity to the verge of oddity. Even Mr. Harry Roberts, author of "The Trapper's Handbook," and advocate of the primitive, advises the carrying of "wax vestas and wax matches with fuses heads."

Nevertheless a true woodsman will find a kind of grim pleasure in overcoming difficulties that one less enthusiastic will avoid or forestall. It is from difficulties that one learns most, and by difficulties one is impelled to invent ways and means. Since the camp fire is the heart and center of outdoor living, a true woodsman is an authority on fires and fuels. He is the kind of man who will illustrate for you at any time in your winter fireplace what Mr. Horace Kephart calls "the only three basic and orthodox ways of building a camp fire,—the hunter's, the trapper's, and the Indian's." He is scornful of amateurs who, as he says, use a cord of wood to boil a pair of soup, and will explain how a gypsy can cook an entire meal over a flame hardly bigger than one's two fists. To watch him kneeling on the hearth rug, shaving pine sticks, nursing his tiny flame, feeding it tenderly with tinder, and talking all the while out of the fullness of his quaint lore, is a pleasant sight, as it is always pleasant to witness honest and manly enthusiasm.

But the flame of the fire is perhaps being reflected from the surfaces of woodwork and furniture and reminds us that wood has other uses besides burning. Are there any colors, outside of a fine old Oriental rug, so rich and so satisfying as the hues of oil-finished mahogany, oak, walnut, maple? The patterns of the grain are so complex, the shades and tints so many and so variable, the surface so silken, that one comes to love them as precious. And they are precious. A piece of ancient oak that has become as hard as horn and as smooth as satin, an old mahogany table that has taken on a surface during two centuries, owe their beauty as much at least to the hand of man as to the hand of time, and represent a sum of loving care and daily labor that cannot be computed. Wood was doubtless the first material man used. Out of it he has made houses, ships, furniture, and fires. No wonder he loves it.

R. M. G.

## Remoteness in Poetic Art

I strongly suspect that this quality of "remoteness" results from the instinctive and unerring selection of the essential and eternal element in experience, shorn of irrelevant and obscuring immediacies. The accidental and transient fall away; the essential and lasting stand, in a perspective that takes no account of the moment or of the things of the moment. It is as though the experience, however recent, were seen in the long view of memory, with its refining eliminations, its ultimate revelations. Those readers whose appreciation of the glowing and passionate poetry on the instant makes it difficult for them to adopt Wordsworth's "emotion recollected in tranquillity" may find here a hint as to the character of the process. The refinement and elimination, the election and emergence, are most commonly performed by memory "in tranquillity"; but the process is sometimes achieved on the instant, with an instinctive and revealing discrimination no less unerring than memory. With one poet the process is the one, with another poet it is the other: the instant and instinctive selection, or the revelation through the reducing medium of distance. The result is the same: the emergence of the significant image, naked and radiant and timeless, unclouded by the irrelevant and the accidental and the temporary.—David Morton, in "The Sonnet To-day and Yesterday."

## At the Telescope

I saw the moons of Jupiter! The cloth for tea was just laid on, And toasting of the cheese begun, When out of doors I sensed a stir, And one child calling "Wait for her! O mother, come and see this star, Brought down as close as lanterns are!"

And round, like Earth! we knew they were. But think! to see a rounded star! And rounded stars look much more far!"

Apron and all I ran to share My boy's great moment. What a night!

Frost, a new moon, sweet biting air, And through the telescope, I swear, A fragile berry filled with light! I saw it with these very eyes. . . . I saw the drop of light that swung its four faint sailing moons around. (The moons looked only half the size Of scales of minnows.) "And that star"

Has me transported twice as far As Jupiter from Earth," I said; For in my veins and in my head Great joy and wonder blazed and shone.

To think what I had gazed upon— Moons of a planet in the skies Seen with these kitchen-gazing eyes!

—Sarah N. Cleghorn, in Harper's Magazine.

## Donatello's Ideal

WHEN the handsome portico of the Royal Uffizi Gallery in Florence, Italy, was built, ample niches were provided in the stone walls, between the colonnades, for holding statues to commemorate the most remarkable Florentines of the past. Between the years 1342-56 these niches were filled with fine marble figures, the work being done by the best modern sculptors of the time. The pleasing effect of the whole not only enhances the beauty of the portico itself and gives it a cultural dignity of its own, but it forms an interesting introduction to the magnificent collection of masterpieces which is to be found in the spacious Uffizi galleries and the Pitti Palace with which it is connected. Beneath the colonnades, near the Via della Ninna, are the statues of Cosimo Pater Patria, and his grandson, Lorenzo the Magnificent, both of whom collected, at their own expense, many of the pictures and sculptures shown in the art rooms, and made possible the later formation of the great building which now has grown into one of the most extensive and valuable art exhibitions in the world. The series of statues outside the colonnades begins with Andrea Orcagna, who is supposed to face his own work, the Loggia di Lanzi. The statues of Niccolò Pisano, Giotto, and Donatello, the revivers of architecture, painting, and sculpture, follow: they are appropriately placed in front of the door leading to the Gallery of Fine Arts. Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Dante, Petrarch, and many others, are among the world-renowned characters whose names appear in these imposing corridors.

The statue of Donatello is by G. Torricelli. The dignity and poise of the figure, the plain lines of the sculptor's smock, and the closely fitting cap are very aptly designed to emphasize the skill and strength expressed in the hands holding chisel and maul, and to bring out the serenity and tenderness reflected in the countenance. Vasari gives a clear picture of Donatello's character as a man of quiet, simple habits, living only for his art. He was modest, yet conscious of his own worth. Like most artists, he was inexperienced in money matters, and gave little thought to making a fortune for himself. He was often a victim of his own often large commissions; but he was a genial friend, and a sympathetic benefactor. In his early days he not only had to struggle for a livelihood, but to establish his position among the artists of his day. He never married, but lived in Florence with his mother; and he, also, took into his home his widowed sister and her son.

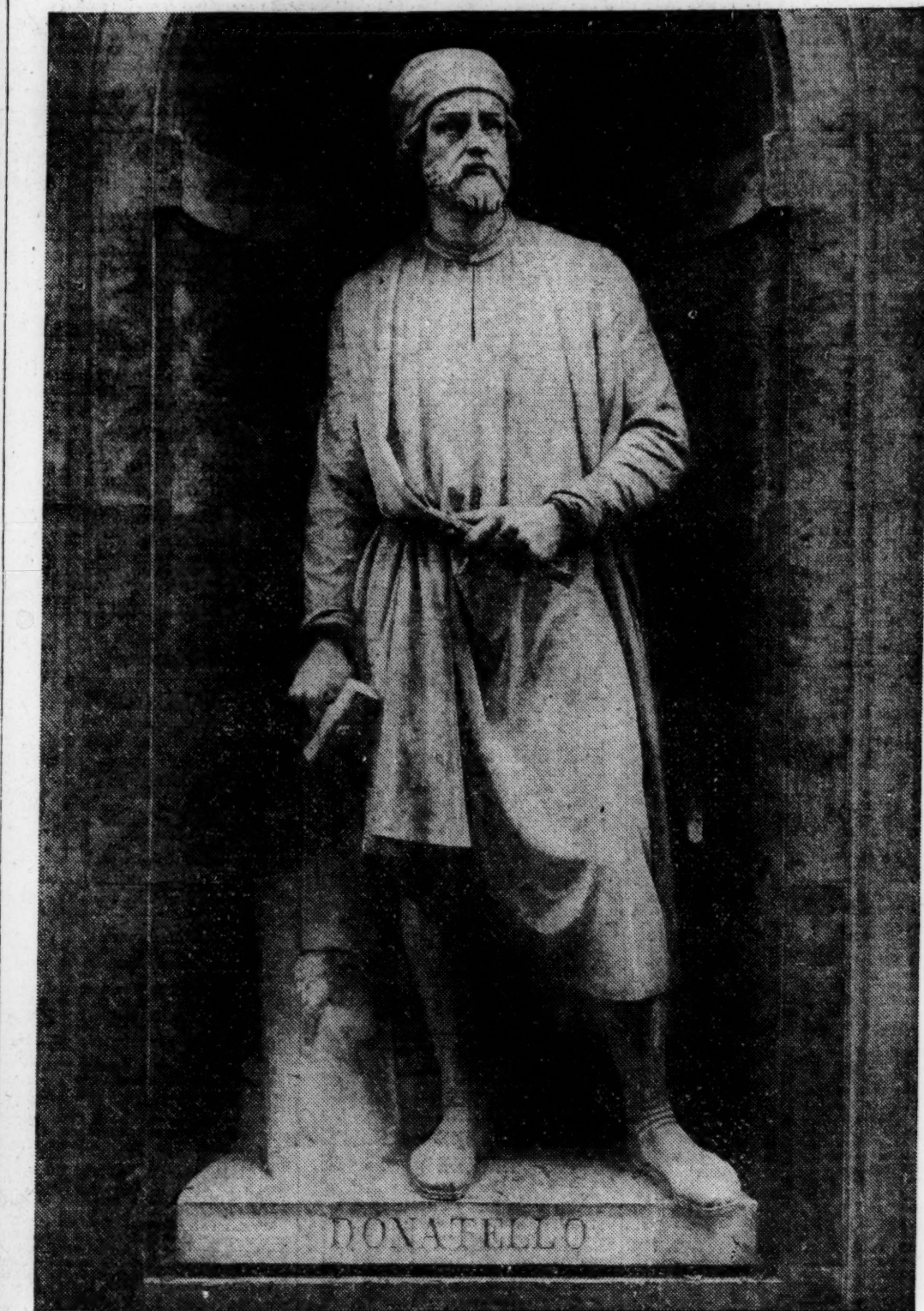
Donatello's popularity probably began with the statues with which he decorated the pilasters of one of the edifices in Florence, among which his first famous masterpiece, the "St. George," was pre-eminently the finest. This statue, for the sake of better protection, has been removed to the National Museum in Florence, where many of his other great works, also, have been preserved. The marble "David," the "St. John" of the Casa Martelli, the prophets, the "Marzocco"—all are familiar figures. Terra-cotta busts, bronze reliefs, and statues, and statues for fountains, richly designed bronze doors, and the grandly conceived stone figures for monuments, gave Vasari, displaying such grace and excellence, with such correctness of design, that they were considered to resemble the admirable works of the ancient Greeks and Romans more closely than those of any other master had done.

A later writer also says that "Donatello, of all the sculptors of the Renaissance, is the master of conveying spiritual suggestion by means of art." As this lifelike figure in marble stands in its niche in the celebrated portico in Florence, so Donatello himself stands in his own niche in Italian history—the master of his century. And so he stands in the world of art-appreciation, a lovable character, animated by a lofty ideal.

## Answered Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The brook is singing roundelays, As joyously as in the days  
When summer woodlands heard; Though leafless trees unanswering stand,  
And none are left to praise In all the silent, snow-wrapped land.  
Only a bird.

But every glad and lifted strain To field and wood, shall live again; No melody, no word Of love is lost; its carolling Will sound, when snow turns rain, In feathered songbirds of spring, And earth be stirred.  
—Sarah Wilson Middleton.



Statue of Donatello, in the Portico of the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

## The Florist's Window Garden

No one is more conscious of the spring than the city florist in New England. His shop has been a-bloom all winter, with high-colored, exotic flowers that tempt the gaze to seek the warmth and color of California, or Florida, or Bermuda.

But now his window is no longer tropical or exotic; here are the blossoms that in another month or two we shall see out-of-doors in our gardens (the more fortunate of us) and others in the parks and arboreta.

The window itself is an old-fashioned garden, with its vases and urns of Italian pottery. Delicate colors are they all, like the clear notes of a bird or flute, not the bright, sonorous orchestral colors of the summer, nor the rich somber tones of the autumn. All is spring, soft, elusive, wooing and teasing, tempting down garden paths of fancy, tantalizing us with strains of half-heard elfin-like music.

## Silent Nature

Soundless as chariots on the snow, The saplings on the forest grow To trees of mighty girth. Each nightly star in silence burns. And each day in silence turns The axle of the earth.

The silent frost, with mighty hand, Fetters the rivers and the land With universal chain; And smitten by the silent sun, The chain is loosed, the rivers run, The lands are free again.

—Thomas T. Lynch.

## March in England

Against a sky of pale pure green stand out the snow-covered mountains. They are played with thin snow this time as a bronze statue might be played with silver. No form is lost; every detail of the mountain's muscle is so well defined that it looks as if it were all carved out of supernaturally white marble.

Across a thousand hillocks, streams, ravines, houses, and but-tresses, the bright early sun is shining. Every shadow has its own sharp, clear, exquisite outline; and as for their color! It is to pale ultramarine what fresh mountain-snow in strong sunshine is to white-lead in a garret.

Under the lake lies gray and cold, rippled by a light breeze; and its tiny waves break on the snow-covered islands with a low, monotonous music. And behold! on the high and dazzling brow of Ben Cruchan a cloud has wreathed itself suddenly, like a white turban; and as I look, I hardly know which is the whiter, the mountain or the mist.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in "Painter's Camp."

## Herren din Gud er med dig

Översättning af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HENIMOD Slutningen af Josvas Bog ser vi et hyggeligt Billede af denne store Leder anbragt i et Hjem efter Aars Omfalken og Kamp. Da det forfættede Land var blevet skilt imellem Israels forskellige Stammer, fik Josva, som sin Del, overdraget den By, som han uddad sig, Thimnath-Sera paa Efraims Bjerg. Han genopbyggede denne By og boede i den. Det er klart, at det hellige Udfald af Josvas Løsbane var Resultatet af hans Tilid til Gud. Da han som ung sammen med Kaleb og andre af Israels Ledere blev sendt afsted for at udforske det forfættede Land, og saa, hvor krigerske de saa ud, de Stammer, som havde Landet i Besiddelse, var det kun ham og Kaleb, der forblev uforfærdede og udtrykte deres Tilid til, at det kunde indtages. Josvas Tilid til Gud gjorde, at han blev valgt til at lede Israels Børn ind i det forfættede Land. Det var en Generation, som han ledede, siden der, der ikke troede, at de kunne besidde Landet, ikke kom ind i det.

Josvas Tilid gav ham Evne til at staa i Forbindelse med Gud. Den gjorde ham modtagelig for hellige Forsyninger om Sandheden, som senere i Josvas Bogs første Kapitel, der slutter saaledes: "Hvor jeg ikke behøvede dig; var frimodig og stærk, forfærdet ikke og ræddet ikke; thi Herren din Gud er med dig paa al den Vej, som du skal vandre paa." I sine Felttog mod de fjendtlige Stammer i Kanaan kempede Josva med Kongernes tilidende skrekindjagende Forbud; idet hver Sejrs gav ham en større Tilid til Gud, hvormed han kunde møde den mere vanskelige Situation, som senere hen fremstillede sig. Denne Tilid, som Josva havde, inspirerede dem, der var sammen med ham, til at stole paa Gud. Da Kaleb i en Alder af fem og fire år blev sendt afsted til at udforske Anakterne paa Bjergene Hebron, gav Josva beredvilligt sit Samtykke og velsignede Forordning. Ligeledes, da Josvas Stamme klagede over, at det Stykke Land, der var anvist, dem var utilstrækkeligt, fordi de var saa mange, anviste han dem større Områder ved at sige, at de skulde gaa frem og besæjre det for dem selv og sige: "Du skal fordrive Kananiterne, endog han har Jernvogne, endog han er stærk." Deres Mandmod var blevet prøvet i tidligere Slag, i hvilke hele Hæren var bleven borte; og Josva var nu klog nok til at lade dem begynde at kæmpe deres egne Slag gennem deres egen Demonstration af Tilid til Gud.

De, der studerer Christian Science, lærer den Dag i Dag, at en stor Del af deres Fremgang ligger i, at de stoler paa deres Evne til at benytte sig af Guds Lov. Mrs. Eddy siger os i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Side 260): "Videnskaben aabenbarer Muligheden af at opnå al godt og sætter derved i Virksomhed for at opdagde, hvad Gud allerede har gjort; men Mistillid til sine Evne til at opnå den Gødhed, man ønsker, og til at frembringe bedre og højere Resultater, hæmmer os ofte i at prøve sine Vinger og gøre et daarligt Resultat sikkert fra Begyndelsen."

Paa Side 18 i Science and Health lægger Mrs. Eddy igen Vægt paa Nødvendigheden af, at man individuelt benytter sig af den guddommelige Lov, saaledes som den er aabenbar i Christian Science. Idet hun der taler om Jesu Mission, siger hun: "Hans udførte Livets Gerning rigtig, ikke alene af Retfærdighed mod sig selv, men af Medynk med dødelige. For at vise dem, hvorledes de skulde gøre deres, men ikke for at gøre det for dem eller for at betri dem for et eneste Ansvar." Det var Josvas Gerning at føre Israels Børn ind i det forfættede Land, at overvinde de Fjender, som stred imod deres Indtræden samt retfærdigt at udforske Jordene. Derefter maatte de forskellige israelitiske Stammer selv tage sig af de krigerske Stammer, som endnu var blevet tilbage paa de Landområder, der var tilmaalt dem.

Jesu Mission var dobbelt, den indeholdt Bælgens saa vel som Helbredelse. Blev ikke hans Tilfredshed med sit hellige Resultat af at lære andre at bruge den guddommelige Magt bekræftet, da han, ved sine Disciples glade Tilbagekomst, efter den Udsendelse, som bekræftede deres Magt til at helbrede, sagde: "Jeg saa Satan falde ned fra Himmelen som en Lyn." Han havde medtaget været bevidst om sine Elvers gode Resultat, de Elvers, som han havde undervist i at demonstrere Sandheden.

Mrs. Eddy har en Gang for alle stillet Videnskaben om Gud frem for Menneskene, saa at alle, gennem en rigtig Forstaaelse af Ham kan blive udrustet til at arbejde sig sin Vej ind i Himmelen. Lærebøgerne i Christian Science er Science and Health og Mrs. Eddys andre Skrifter til sammen med Bibelen. The Manual of The Mother Church søger for noget nær den samme Beskyttelse for Sagen Christian Science og for dem, der i denne Tidsalder studerer Christian Science, som Josvas tidlige Lærelse sørgede for til Israels Børn, da han benyttede hele Herrens Styrke. Alle kan lære at kuldaste Sydens, Sygdommens og Dødens Krav, som gerne vilde bestrebe vor Eljendom af aandelig Fred, Glæde, Helbred og Velvære. Trooskab mod Studiet og Udvælsen af Christian Science, Guds Lov, er den Dag i Dag lige saa uvrudt, som da Gud talte disse Ord til Josva: "Denne Lovs Bøg skal ikke vige fra din Mund, men du skal grunde paa den Dag og Nat, paa det du kan tage Vare paa at gøre efter alt det, som er skrevet i den; thi da skal det gaa dig vel i dine Veje, og du skal du handle klogeligt."

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LONDON WOOL  
AUCTIONS SHOW  
PRICES STEADYMerinos Against Buyer, but  
Crossbreds Easier—For-  
eign Markets Holding

There was decided interest manifested by the American wool trade in the results of the opening day at the second series of Colonial wool auctions in London yesterday. How far the market would be sustained at this sale was a moot question, although the forecast from Bradford last week was that prices probably would be fairly well maintained.

Bradford, indeed, was somewhat disturbed, as to the effect on London, because of the re-exportation of Montevideo crossbred wools from this country to Bradford; or, rather, the offering of such wools for re-exportation.

The Yorkshire trade, of course, has been the chief support of crossbreds during the last season and must be carrying a fairly considerable load of such wools, so that admitted re-exportation of these wools was of prime concern to Bradford operators.

**Price Level Unchanged**  
On the whole, the market shows very little change from the closing rates of the preceding series, some descriptions being slightly dearer, while others are slightly lower. Possibly, the average would show a market just slightly in favor of the buyer. Merinos were distinctly easier than the buyer. Australian greasy merinos were up par to 5 per cent, while scoured merinos stood firm, and Capes of all descriptions were unchanged compared with the rates of the previous sale's closing. This was rather expected in view of the hardening tendency of prices in Australia and at the Cape, as well, in the last two or three weeks, which is presumed due to the effect of a drought in Queensland, Australia.

Reports from the New South Wales area of Australia also indicate very dry weather, which is bound to affect the new clip and make it more or less tender, even if it does not cut down the production. This situation might result in a hardening tendency in the prices for merino wools.

Crossbreds, as a general proposition, showed a weakening tendency in Coleman Street. Greasy fine crossbreds were 5 per cent down, as were also medium and coarse sorts. Medium preparing and low crossbreds, however, were par to 5 per cent up. Scoured crossbreds were of quite 5 per cent, as were slightly lower, also, except for the very lowest qualities, which were steady. Punta Arenas wools were down 5 to 7 1/2 per cent.

**English Buying Predominant**  
Buying was done chiefly by the home and continental trade, American buyers showing indifference to the offerings. Withdrawals of Cape wools were fairly heavy, owners wanting higher prices than were bid, and evidently believing that the sales later on may warrant the paying of more money for the wools of this type.

The foreign primary markets keep very steady everywhere. It is estimated that the season of the southern hemisphere wool centers is fully 75 per cent over, and this does not argue any marked recession in prices for the remainder of the season.

Cables from the Australian sales state that the market is well maintained. At the sale in Adelaide last week-end, 30,000 bales were offered on Friday and Saturday and the entire offering was disposed of at firm prices, a good demand being in evidence from England and the Continent.

The wools were very largely of the topmaking style. Good topmaking wools of 60s quality, which were costing 16 1/2d. in the sales and estimated to shrink about 56 per cent are figured to cost the equivalent of 87 cents, clean basis, in bond, Boston.

At the sale in Sydney, this week, prices have been maintained on a steady basis. Good topmaking wools, supported by England have been the chief operators in this market, American buyers holding little.

**Australian Prices Steady**  
In Melbourne the offering was chiefly of topmaking fleeces, and England was the principal buyer, with America taking very little, and the Continent. The market was well supported by England have been the chief operators in this market, American buyers holding little.

**Prices in this market are unchanged.**  
For the best combing 70s available in the Australian markets at the moment, the clean cost landed Boston in bond, is figured at about \$1.10, while choice combing 64-70s are estimated to cost \$1.00 to \$1.05, and combing about 58 cents to \$1, and 64-70s average wools about the same. Good topmaking wools of 64s quality are costing 22 1/2d. and of 64-70s quality 25 1/2d. cents.

The South American market has been quiet on the whole during the last few days, but there has been some business being done in Buenos Aires for Continental account, French buyers and interest, Continental buyers manufacturers showing not a little interest in Concordia wools, in consequence of which there have been a number of 200-bale deals in Buenos Aires in the last week or ten days.

Prices for these wools appear to have been fairly well maintained, moreover, it has been a matter of comment in the American trade that the offerings out of South America have been very small indeed, and individually, frequently being only 25 bales to a lot. Latterly, however, larger individual offerings have been made, and it is thought that the South American trade had "fed out" their wools with not a little success this year in small parcels.

Cables this week from South Africa report a steady market. Offerings, of course, are very limited, as the season is nearly at an end.

**Little Business Locally**  
Locally, there has been very little business done in the last week. As yet, the goods market has responded very slowly to the offerings of the new goods, although a few of the larger mills have had a fair response. There has not been sufficient business, however, to force the mill buyers into the wool market in any competitive manner.

Sales of Australian merinos have shown little change in prices, best 64-70s combing wools having brought about \$1.05, clean basis, in bond, at Boston, while best 64s have been sold at about \$1, and fairly good wools have been sold down to about \$0.85, clean basis. For fine domestic wools there has been comparatively little business this week.

Best Ohio declines are held at 50 cents, which is equal to about \$1.25, clean basis, or substantially on a parity with the prices of Australian 64-70s at the moment. Some half-blood Wyoming wool has been sold at about \$1.25, clean basis, and some for slightly less.

Medium wools are quiet and barely firm. Some Montevideo 60s combing skirted and roundwound super wools have been sold at 40 cents, and 56s are quoted usually at 44 cents, in bond, for wools of average shrinkage.

Scoured wools are in light demand and rather irregular, with good eastern B suppers selling at about 40 cents. Nolls are a bit easier. Carpet wool is dull, with combing wools not quotable above 45 cents, clean basis.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Am Govt 7 1/2% 41	100 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 6 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 5 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 4 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 3 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 2 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 1 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 0% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 0% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

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Am Govt 3 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 2 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 1 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 0% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
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Am Govt 0% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 0% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

Am Govt 7 1/2% 41	100 1/2	High	Low
Am Govt 6 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 5 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 4 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 3 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 2 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 1 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 1/2% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 0% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Govt 0% 41	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

GOOD DEMAND  
FOR BONDS IS  
IN PROSPECTFrancis H. Sisson Expects  
Prices to Continue Firm  
This Year

Continuation of heavy investment demand with insufficient supply of new bond issues to satisfy it, is forecast by Francis H. Sisson in the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal. He says:

"The bond market since the beginning of the year has been firm in response to substantial demand for good investments. No immediate fundamental change in the character of the bond market appears to be in prospect.

"Unless there should be some abatement of the demand for investment bonds, or a substantial increase in the available supply, there is no apparent reason why bond prices should not continue firm or even work to higher levels.

**Aggregate May Be Less**  
"Except for refunding, railroad financing is likely to be relatively light, but a number of railroad consolidations are probable which should stimulate the market for certain outstanding railroad bonds.

Industrial corporations are generally in a strong financial position, and in 1925 such expansion was undertaken seldom necessitated the issuance of bonds. A continuance of these conditions would tend to keep the market for industrial bonds at a level not much above the level of 1924.

**Municipal Bond Prices**  
"Next to United States Government bonds, the obligations of the various states and their municipal subdivisions are rightly regarded as our premier investment securities.

"Present indications are that emissions of municipal bonds in 1926 will be in lesser volume. Expected reduction of federal income tax rates resulted in some selling of municipal bonds by investors in recent months. But an analysis of the prevailing conditions point to an aggregate of new bond issues in 1926 that may be less than in 1925.

**May Be Price Advances**  
"It is probable that insurance companies will be heavier purchasers of bonds in 1926 than in 1925. Bonds are also being bought by pension funds, and savings banks that have reached their maximum legal amount of investment in bonds. These funds have a larger proportion of their funds in bonds.

"Certain public utility issues in various states and the United States, and railroad companies which have increased dividends on their stocks may also be heavily bought by investors within a few years. Advancing prices for such securities are, therefore, probable.

**Money Market**  
Current quotations follow:  
New York  
Federal Reserve Bank  
Discount rate  
10%  
Commercial paper  
10%  
Treasury bills  
10%  
Government bonds  
10%  
Mortgage bonds  
10%  
Industrial bonds  
10%  
Municipal bonds  
10%  
Foreign exchange  
10%  
Gold and silver  
10%  
Commodities  
10%  
Stocks  
10%  
Bonds  
10%  
Real estate  
10%  
Insurance  
10%  
Transportation  
10%  
Utilities  
10%  
Finance  
10%  
Retail trade  
10%  
Wholesale trade  
10%  
Manufacturing  
10%  
Agriculture  
10%  
Mining  
10%  
Fishing  
10%  
Lumber  
10%  
Paper  
10%  
Textiles  
10%  
Food  
10%  
Clothing  
10%  
Shoes  
10%  
Furniture  
10%  
Household goods  
10%  
Personal services  
10%  
Public services  
10%  
Government services  
10%  
Education  
10%  
Health  
10%  
Recreation  
10%  
Religion  
10%  
Social services  
10%  
Miscellaneous  
10%

**AMERICAN SUGAR REPORTS EARNINGS OF \$5.67 A SHARE**  
NEW YORK, March 10.—In the year 1925 profits in the sugar industry were inadequate both for producers and refiners. For the first time in three years, however, the American Sugar Refining Company had a profit on its operations.

The annual report of Earl D. Bost, chairman of the board, shows 1,307,662 tons of sugar refined with an operating profit of \$4,477,142.24 or about one-seventh of a cent a pound.

The total income of the company from all sources aggregated \$7,477,770.75, which after provision for taxes, depreciation interest on bonds and dividends declared left a total of \$965,172.17 for addition to surplus.

The income after taxes provided for interest, preferred dividends and a balance of 5.67 per cent on the common stock before depreciation.

The operating profits came not alone from sugar refining but also from cooperage, molasses and shipping operations.

Other than from operations conducted directly from the company's Cuban investments, Central Canagua and Central Jaruco, which produced about 13 per cent of the raw sugar requirements of the company in 1925.

Total sales of the company amounted to more than \$166,000,000. The stockholders of the company number 23,871, about half of whom are women.

SENATE ACCEPTS AMENDED  
HOUSE SHOALS RESOLUTIONVote of 51 to 26, Not Strictly Partisan, Sends Document  
Back to Lower Body for Survey—Possibly Blocked  
for This Session

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 9.—After materially amending the House resolution that proposes the ultimate leasing of Muscle Shoals, the Senate, by a 51-to-26 vote, accepted it. The measure now goes back to the House, where the question of accepting the Senate changes will have to be acted upon.

The original resolution, passed by the House, Jan. 5, authorized a joint committee of Congress to conduct negotiations for a lease of the nitrate and power properties of the United States at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The committee would consist of three members of the Senate appointed by the Vice-President and three members of the House appointed by the Speaker.

The Senators were to be selected from the Committee on Agriculture and the Representatives from the Military Affairs Committee. This committee, which is unchanged in the resolution as approved by the Senate, under the terms of the resolution, is to be organized by April 1, 1926, its recommendations for the acceptance of a bid of those submitted to it, for the leasing of the Muscle Shoals properties.

**Extension to April 26**  
As changed by the Senate the time limit for reporting to Congress was extended to April 26, 1926, and the resolution made to read, "Lease or leases," and also specifying that the operation of the property shall provide equitable distribution among communities and neighboring states of power that is created.

Opponents of the project to lease Muscle Shoals stated after the Senate had voted that the extending of the time for reporting to Congress from April 1 to April 26 may mean that Congress will not settle the question in this session. It was indicated that it would be May before the matter would be brought before Congress and that final disposal of the matter could then be expected.

In this respect the amendments of the Senate are highly important. The Administration demand for acceptance of the resolution as approved by the House was that it be passed without any changes. J. F. McElwain, (D., Sen. from Alabama, floor leader for the resolution throughout the week's debate, repeatedly demanded that it be approved.

**May Be Price Advances**  
"It is probable that insurance companies will be heavier purchasers of bonds in 1926 than in 1925. Bonds are also being bought by pension funds, and savings banks that have reached their maximum legal amount of investment in bonds. These funds have a larger proportion of their funds in bonds.

"Certain public utility issues in various states and the United States, and railroad companies which have increased dividends on their stocks may also be heavily bought by investors within a few years. Advancing prices for such securities are, therefore, probable.

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Feb. 24.—The deadweight tonnage of completed motorships in 1925 has been the most marked feature of the shipping market. From a comparative table recently published in the Motor Ship it is seen that the figures for the last three years are:

Year	Tonnage	Horsepower
1923	355,225	255,355
1924	355,225	255,355
1925	1,100,915	420,820

These figures, it must be remembered, cover a period of great shipbuilding depression and refer only to ships of over 2000 tons. A marked advance has also been made in the power of engines which makers are now prepared to supply. Diesel motors have been produced in cylinder sizes of 1000 s.h.p. and upwards and developments leading to engines of 2000 s.h.p. per cylinder are now possible.

It is fairly evident that no firm having embarked on a motorship building program has been able to place orders for motorships. The principal advantages claimed are patent even to the uninitiated—higher average speed, the obtaining of oil fuel at the cheapest port, saving of time in bunkering, no stand-by charges, diminution of engine-room personnel troubles, reduction of fuel and lubricating-oil consumption.

As definite comparison is quoted in the Motor Ship between two ships of about 3200 tons dead weight, one a steamer, the other with oil engines. Over some years' working the motorship has shown a saving of fuel, lubricating oil, crew, subsistence, and repair bill was \$2500 per year less than for the steamer, while its cargo capacity was 13 per cent greater. An analysis for a voyage of these two ships from Hamburg to London revealed that the cost of carrying cargo was 45 per cent greater for the steamer.

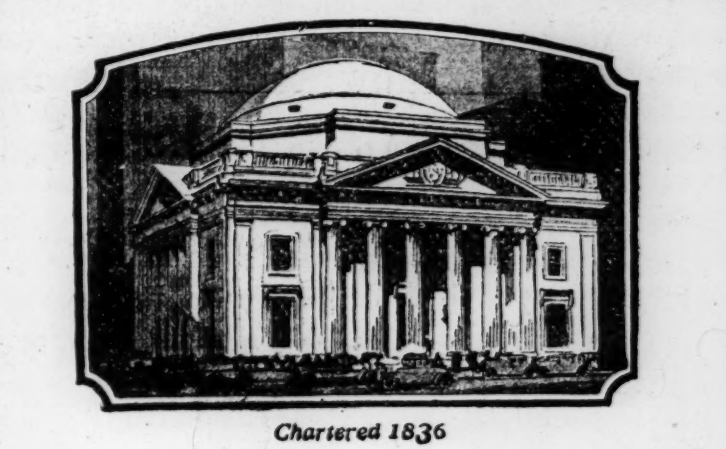
In a case of the conversion of a 7800-ton steamer, the Vöhrth, to a motor drive, the results are striking. As a steamer she averaged 7 1/2 knots, with a coal consumption of 30 tons daily, as a motorship she averaged 10 1/2 knots, carrying her full dead weight with a fuel consumption of 10 1/2 tons. This meant a reduced fuel bill and 2 1/2 knots increased speed.

According to the published figures for 1925 the cost of carrying cargo exceeded, as motor vessels totaling about 1,500,000 tons are in course of construction.

**PERE MARQUETTE DIVIDEND RAISED**  
NEW YORK, March 10.—Pere Marquette declared an extra dividend of 1/2 cent, making a total dividend of 1 1/2 cents, payable on March 15, 1926, on a 6 per cent basis. Previously 4 per cent was paid.

In addition an extra dividend of 2 cents was declared on the common. Both dividends are payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

**STEEL TONNAGE DECREASE**  
NEW YORK, March 10.—Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation for the first three months of 1926 was 4,618,225 tons. This compares with 4,882,725 tons on Jan. 31, a decrease of 264,500 tons, and with 5,281,717 tons on Feb. 28, 1925.

A New Orleans  
Business Man Writes:

"New Orleans, December 2, 1925  
"On my return to the city I note both your letters of the 19th ultimo. It is clearly an advantage to have securities in an Agency Account as evidenced by my failure to put through for collection the Bonds when due May first."

This account came to us through advertising. That the client has found Agency Service an economical method of caring for his securities, investments and real estate is apparent.

An interview with or a letter to one of this Company's Trust Officers places you under no obligation.

Individual Trusts \$100,000.00  
EFFECTUARY M. MORRIS President  
Member Federal Reserve System  
**GIRARD TRUST COMPANY**  
BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS - PHILADELPHIA

## "The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"

Orient—  
Round the World

HAVANA, Panama, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, China, the Philippines, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy, France and then across the Atlantic.

That is the route of the palatial Dollar President Liners which depart every fortnight from Boston and New York.

Sailings every Saturday from San Francisco.

They are magnificent ships, broad of beam, steady and comfortable. All rooms are outside deck rooms, many with private bath in connection. The cuisine is world-famous.

177 State Street, Boston, Mass.

**DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE**

of \$350,000. They have lost a chance of cutting their losses, and it is obvious that their range of prospective buyers is limited.

Low prices for New Zealand dairy products in the last few months, and a rush of exports due to an accumulation of tonnage caused by a strike of seamen, led the New Zealand Dairy Export Control Board to regulate shipments with the object of preventing a glut of its products in the English market.

After next August, the board proposes to exercise a close control over marketing arrangements in England, and is about to establish an important office in London with this end in view. But the board does not intend to comment on their plans. O. P. Van Sweringen said it would be imprudent to say anything until there had been an opportunity to confer with interested parties.

The stockholders' protective committee of the Hocking Valley Railway issued a statement warning minority shareholders against signing new proxies in connection with the annual meeting on April 6.

"The committee wishes to emphasize strongly the importance of not executing any proxy sent by the company or the Van Sweringen interests with the formal notice of the annual meeting," said the statement.

"If any such proxy to the company is received, it is hereby notified, it may operate to revoke the proxy given, and may also result in the voting of the stock of such minority stockholders in favor of the approval of the unification plan or in some other manner prejudicial to the interests of such stockholders."

**CAR LOADINGS**  
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Loadings of revenue freight for the first nine weeks this year—from Jan. 1 until Feb. 27 inclusive—totalled \$1,018,459 cars, an increase of 208,465 over the corresponding period last year, and of 182,750 over the corresponding period of 1924. For the week ending Feb. 27 loadings of revenue freight totalled 121,658 cars. Due to observance of Washington's birthday, this was a decrease of 13,885 cars from the preceding week.

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—Pressed Steel Car Company is acquiring for 1926 the sale of the company's stock of malleable, or car wheel, iron. This is the first large negotiation the trade has received in some time.



## Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## Bittner's "Great Mass"

By PAUL BECHERT

IT IS not easy to define justly and accurately the position of Julius Bittner in contemporary music, of which he is one of the most contradictory and versatile figures. For years he has turned out operas, operettas and dramatic plays in considerable numbers and with varying success. Bittner's operas are revivals of the old "Volkoper," which has been lost to the German stage (and which other nations have hardly ever possessed) since the days of Lortzing; simple plots, couched in the popular language, with occasional lapses into strongly idiomatic diction, and a music nursed by Austrian folk songs. His later operas soared higher, but here Bittner's creative faculties did not always keep pace with his poetic fancy. "Der Musikant" and "Das holländische Gold" survive as happy specimens of Austrian "folk opera." They are direct in appeal and simple in their means, forceful scenes from Austrian peasant life, yet possessed of a nobler quality; Bittner's characters are not conventional, but types of general human nature, as it were, yet brimful of realism.

## A "Naïve" Artist

Bittner is an example of what Schiller in one of his essays terms the "naïve" artist. Not the "romantic" (Schiller's synonym is the "sentimental" artist), but the truly naïve one; who creates without meditation and sophistication, whose work reflects an almost child-like pleasure in creating. It is this side of his art that has made Bittner beloved where others are respected or revered—but which has also evoked rebuke from the critical gulf, especially outside of his native Austria. (But does he not share this fate with Anton Bruckner and Gustav Mahler, whose mentality and idiom are so foreign to the non-German? To obscure their beauties and sharpen the ear only for what is recognized as their "weaknesses"?)

Bittner's creative vitality (often enough unbridled, improvisatory and heedless of bounds and laws), his profuseness in applying his talents in so many realms and to so many smaller causes, have solicited the reproach of "dilettantism" from certain quarters. Bittner's inspiration was beyond doubt, but his craftsmanship not only as a composer, but as a dramatist, was not always up to the mark.

Now Bittner comes forth with what is visibly designated as his supreme artistic effort, a "Great Mass and Te Deum," to silence the voices of his belittlers. The moment is well chosen now, when the world is playing his opera "Das holländische Gold," and the Volkoper preparing his latest operetta, "Général d'amour." Bittner had been accused of lacking

workmanship: his Mass has no fewer than five big and excellently built fugues, of which two are double fugues. He had been reproached for lack of form: each of the six movements of his Mass and Te Deum is conceived in gigantic forms, almost awe-inspiring in proportion and architecture. Bittner's proof, then, is conclusive, one would say.

## Dramatic Features

Yet Bittner is not so far removed from his past as he probably believes. The operatic composer, ever strong in him, looms so large in this symphonic Mass. Dramatic is the rule, changes from fortissimo to pianissimo and vice versa, at certain junctures of Bittner's Mass; they constitute one of the most compelling elements of the work. It is dramatic music, just as Verdi's Requiem is operatic music, and the murmurs of Bittner's chorus in this movement establish another association with the Verdi work.

In the bigness of the pictures, on the other hand, Bittner's Mass is the last year's work. Here it becomes clear that his Mass is not so unlike his former output; he is at home in the distinctly popular portions where he seems least conscious of the obligations of his task. It is in the heartily melodic passages that Bittner gives his best. With this work, notwithstanding its weaknesses, Bittner has shown a contrapuntal mastery, a command of the melodic which place this author of "Singspiele" and operettas beside the important masters of his time; many of them may surpass him in literary depth and analytical gifts, but few for spontaneity and vitality.

## Helps

The second concert event of the week was the reappearance here of Jascha Heifetz, after an interval of 12 years; an event which, in its outward aspects, concerned more the lovers of celebrities than the serious musician. The advent of Heifetz, eagerly anticipated, was a revelation to those who admire an extraordinary technical proficiency; the professional violinist, above all, and that species of concert-goer who is wont to "time" the pianist in a performance of the "Minute Waltz." Heifetz, however, was in a revelatory mood, and his playing of the "Sonata" more than made vehicles for technical wizardry, left Heifetz's concert in disappointment. The reception of the famous Russian violinist was the coldest ever accorded here to an artist of renown; indeed, the absence of poetic elements in Heifetz's playing almost inspires an unjust underestimation of his undoubted technical mastery and beautiful tone quality.

## Detroit Has Six Symphony Concerts Within a Week

DETROIT, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Six symphony concerts in eight days is the record achieved in Detroit with today's "Pop." Unusual, also, is the fact that during that period no other concert of moment has taken place.

The Sunday popular concerts of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and the young people's Saturday morning program, which included a particularly clever thing of Siegfried Ochs' "Variations on a German folk song" in the style of seven famous composers, were in charge of Associate Conductor Kolar. Mr. Kolar, who directed on the occasion of the opening of the new Masonic Auditorium on Monday and also the twelfth pair of regular symphony programs, Thursday and Friday nights, Saturday night the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski played in Masonic Auditorium.

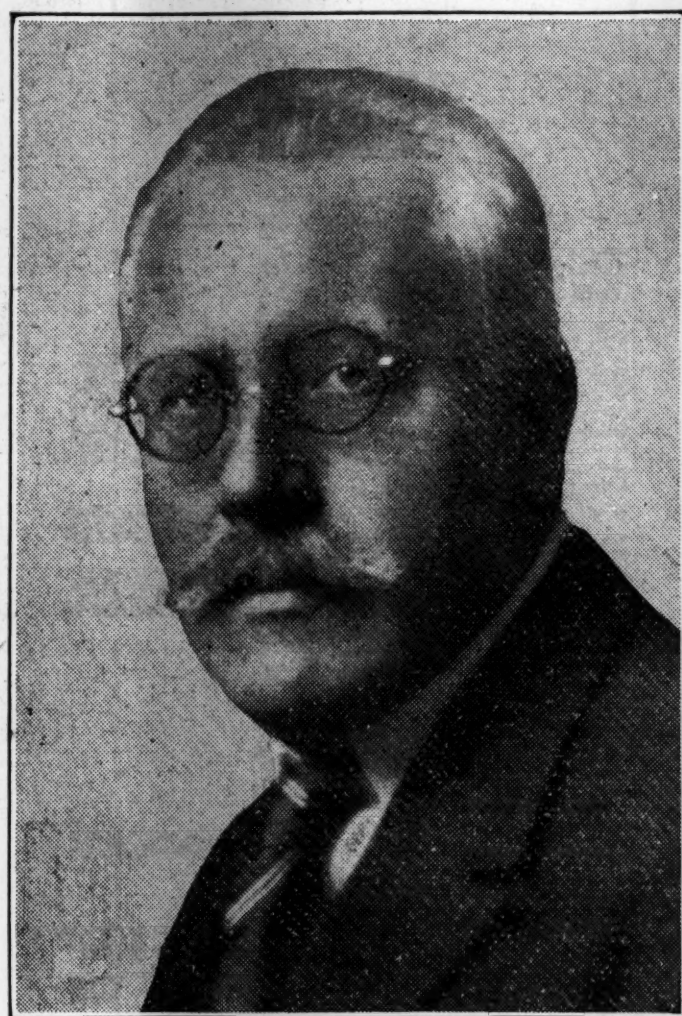
Mr. Gabriellwitz was entirely successful in the choice of material for the regular symphony program. It was well contrasted, stimulating in effect and thoroughly enjoyable. Truly welcome was the closing of the evening with orchestral music instead of the too frequent (and really more generally unwelcome than the management seems to think) solo with piano accompaniment, so out of place in these concerts. The numbers were as follows: "Hamstead Heath" by Klenau, Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, the Bruch Violin Concerto, with Sylvia Lent as soloist, and Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

"Hamstead Heath," heard for the first time in Detroit, is not only good but it is distinctive. It opens with an alto solo sung softly by a boy. The song is a hopeless little tune about "Rain, rain, rain and mist. There's nothing in the world so grey as mist." A boy is driving a cart across the Heath in the dawn. The orchestra, which has supplied a dim background for the voices, gradually awakens and from then on depicts the various phases of a bank holiday enjoyed by the motley crowd of city workers. Klenau has made no innovations in the music, but his

## Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; and on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elise Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Margutta, Florence, Italy.



JULIUS BITTNER

Photograph by Fayer, Vienna

## Myra Hess Soloist With St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—For the thirteenth pair of symphony concerts, the St. Louis Orchestra, under the conductorship of Leopold Stokowski, played the following program:

Weber—Overture to "Der Freischütz." Beethoven—Concerto No. 4 for piano and orchestra. Vaughan Williams—"A London Symphony."

Myra Hess was the soloist. The significant thing about her playing is charm. A million pianists, more or less, are equipped to express tradition or the mere formalities of interpretation, but it is only now and then that an artist is blessed with the power of vision. Myra Hess does not startle with any undue novelty of treatment, nor does she conceive in the heroic, but the replica of her design is done in pure gold. Here, without doubt, is a very exceptional pianist. In the performance of the concerto, the orchestral background was painted in with the utmost regard for lights and shades and contrasts.

The other noteworthy feature of the program was Ralph Vaughan Williams' impressive "London Symphony." The orchestra played this work last year and it was one of the few modern compositions heard that season that definitely impressed our public with the qualities of sincerity and beauty. This second hearing has served to verify the conclusion that Williams has written a great English symphony. "A London Symphony" is a work of unusual power. One's interest not only never flags, but it is always sustained at the point of intensity. Mr. Ganz read the work with remarkable insight.

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## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON—Motion Pictures

DOORS OPEN 10:45 A. M.  
RICHARD DIX  
IN "LET'S GET MARRIED"  
LOIS WILSON  
A Paramount Picture  
"IN A GARDEN FESTIVAL"  
A Musical Creation of Scenic Beauty with Talented Artists  
Orchestra—Organ—Vocal Solists

## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

Anne Nichols Presents  
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE  
CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

## B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE

Broadway's Famous Star  
EDDIE DOWLING  
FRANK DONSON & CO.  
The Andrews, Jerome and Evelyn  
ETHEL FRANK  
DAVIS FARRON  
Mildred Johnson, Bronx and Bella Donna  
LONG TACK SAM  
NEXT WEEK: AILEEN STANLEY

## MAJESTIC THEATRE

Twice Daily—2:15—8:15  
King Vidor's Picture  
"THE BIG PARADE"  
Starring JOHN GILBERT  
With LENA HORNE  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production  
Engagements in Other Cities:  
Astor Theatre, New York  
Garfield Theatre, Philadelphia  
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia  
Shubert Theatre, Detroit  
Auditorium Theatre, Baltimore  
Tuck Theatre, Chicago  
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco  
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

## CHICAGO

Shubert  
Great Northern  
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT  
A REAL SENSATION—THE  
STUDENT PRINCE  
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls  
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

## LOS ANGELES

Motion Pictures

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Great Northern  
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## Ten Philadelphia Painters

Philadelphia, Feb. 27

Special Correspondence

IF ONE has watched the development of the Ten Philadelphia Painters, now exhibiting at the Art Club, during the years of their joint display, one has grown conscious of the deepening of individual powers of self-expression, powers to see and to execute. No group exhibition of the season has achieved such a lavish flow of color so well tempered by design.

There is an advantage in this banding together of congenial, though different, art personalities which may be felt particularly in the general high standard of the work shown, and in the number of canvases contributed by each painter. One is not thus forced to judge an artist on insufficient proof, and he may study to his satisfaction the individual best of each exhibitor.

Europe, as usual, plays an important rôle. The peasants of the Tyrol have stirred Isabel Branson Cartwright to greater freedom of brush stroke, and to a satisfying placement of the ruggedness of the canvas, spontaneous and richly colorful as compared with the more labored portrait commissions, where the will of the painter is so often held subservient to the will of the sitter.

## Flower Studies

Cora Brooks, whose luxuriant studies of flowers reveal a love of nature's prodigality, discovers that same lavishness in "Valley of the Tyrol" and "A Tyrol Village," where fertile green valleys sweep upward toward no less fertile mountain slopes.

In weaving a pattern from landscape, Helen K. McCarthy has experimented with the compact white massing of the houses in southern Italian villages, using those sunlit blocks as a foil for the brown lacing of the vines. "A Vineyard at Ravello" provides a well-conceived and admirably composed design, while "Spring in Capri" plays upon the theme of pink fruit blossoms on a sunsplashed hill above the white city and the blue sea. One of the most interesting of these studies which use nature as pattern material is "The Harbor Asleep, Capri," its curve of buildings answering the interesting broken curve of drying nets and colorful boats pulled up on the sand.

In the work of Constance Cochran, as well as in that of her colleague landscapers, one may feel the freshness of nature contact, and the healthful response of the woman artist to the world about her. Miss Cochran chooses Maine as her favorite spot, and paints the majesty of its pines against the orange sunset, or the blue sea; paints the ocean when its water is cheered by sunshine, and its light blue waves break against brown promontories.

## The American Scene

Nancy Mayhew Ferguson has brought back a number of interesting foreign sketches, centering upon the vista of European towns in which the architecture and color effects have taken precedence of the human types. It is, however, the studies of New England village life, of "Circus Day," "Out Shopping," "Church Supper" which most endear Miss Ferguson to the America-loving public, for in her work one may find the interpretation of a typically American environment. The emphasis is never on individual character, but rather upon the character of the scene.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK CITY

LYCEUM THEATRE, W. 43 St. Eves. 8:30  
Mat. Thursday, 2:30  
"THE CREAKING CHAIR"  
MADE LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE SHAKE  
WITH LAUGHTER AND THRILLS

CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th & B'way. Eves. 8:15  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"IS ZAT SO?"  
The Laugh Sensation

HIPPIDROME 6th Avenue & 42d St., New York  
Eves. 8:15, 10:15  
"CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD"  
With Martin Brown, Ross Love, Alma Neilson, Count Berni Vico, 10 Others.

"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"  
BUTTER  
WITH GREGORY KELLY  
AEGYPTIAN MAN

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE JESSEL  
in "THE JAZZ SINGER"  
The Comedy Drama Sensation

JOHN'S "HEDDA GABLER" with  
Actors' Theatre cast, including  
Emily Stevens, Patricia Canning, Louis  
Cahner, Frank Conroy and Dudley  
Digges, at Comedy Theatre, W. 41st St.,  
Penn. 3558. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat.

CASINO THEATRE, 30 St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
DENNIS KING  
The Vagabond King  
Herbert Corbell, Carolyn Thomson, Max Flegel, Olga Tresskoff, Jane Carroll, Music by Prim.

"Brimful of sparkling fun"—F. L. S., The  
Christian Science Monitor.  
"THE PATSY"  
With CLAIBORNE FOSTER  
BOOTH 46th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30.  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"DO YOU KNOW A MAN CRAM?"  
WITH CHRYSTAL HERNE

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE  
Carnegie 1 would endow  
that show. The biggest,  
best thing of its kind.

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"THE ENEMY"  
POP. MAT. THURS.  
THEATRE  
Reg. Mat. Sat.

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ON BROADWAY  
REX INGRAM'S  
MARE NOSTRUM  
(OUR SEA)  
By Ithaca. Alice Terry—Antonio Moreno  
CRITERION Broadway, 44th St.  
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30  
All Seats Reserved. Mat. Prices 50c & \$1.00

Lillian Gish, John Gilbert in King Vidor's  
"THE PATSY"  
LILLIAN GISH  
JOHN GILBERT  
KING VIDOR'S  
PRODUCTION  
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER picture  
Seats Today's Mat. \$1.00  
EMBASSY THEATRE, B'way at 46th St.  
All seats rev. Twice daily

NEW YORK—Motion Pictures  
GREATER  
REVOLI  
Rivalto  
B'way at 42d St.  
Reg. 10:30 A. M.

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brown, with a red rose, or in the crowds and landscape of "The Grecian Pageant." One does not feel a direct contact with nature, but rather a contact which passes through the formative intelligence of the imagination before it is transferred to canvas.

This year an eleventh has joined the ranks of the 10—Beatrice Fenton, sculptress, whose fountain figures, in particular, add to the charm of the exhibition, thus coupling painting and sculpture in a healthful and enlivening relationship, helpmates one of the other. D. G.

## Art in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—At the library the Art League has an exhibit of paintings and prints for the purpose of displaying the scenic charm of Missouri, with results both pleasing and picturesque, its attractions finding many able interpreters. John S. Kenealy transcribes a glowing autumn vista in Haha Tonka woods; F. H. Woolrych has the Eads Bridge and excellent color in his landscapes; Kathryn Cherry exposes a study of "Cinerarias, Forest Park, done in a Persian carpet tone; Fred Roe shows a charming gypsy camp in the big woods; O. E. Berninghaus is well represented, also Paul Berdanier, with a lively "Quiet Pool," Frank Nuderscher with levee and bridge subject, and Ed. Campbell a charming hillside. Mabel Edsall expresses herself well in a colorful snow scene; G. W. Manley does the same in an attractive Ozark creek and summer shades; Emily Phelps has a strong study of the "Mississippi Kingsway," and Margaret Irish, a sunlight effect under the trees at the "Botanical Garden." Then other effective work from such painters as Paula Fenske, who exposes a decorative woods canvas, Simon Rogers with a unique "Apple Tree," Blanch Skrinka, "Bear Pits," A. Finkelnberg, trees; William Bauer and Edgar Bissell, excellent landscapes.

Lillian Genth, in her present exhibit with M. A. Newhouse, offers a distinct treat by her ability in using clean color and in handling of vivacious Spanish types. The subjects range from gypsies to Seville market places, Arab quarters, gardens, dancers, etc. There are several well carried out Spanish garden themes, with figures in bright colors, enclosed by cool shadows slashed with well-balanced light spaces; there is "Pedro's Wife," "Music in the Woods," "Morocco Street," all voicing the artist's acknowledged talents. The outdoor sketches for the competition of the St. Louis Architectural Club are also on view at the library, effective pen and pencil drawings of local buildings and other picturesque subjects shown by V. J. Kutz, recipient of the \$100 prize, Lloyd Lueschaw, Eyring Schmidt and F. R. George and others.

Moods of nature appeal especially to Miss Howard—color mood of the Canyon, atmospheric moods of Ireland, as seen in "The Peat Country, Ireland," or the gayety of Florida in "Tea Time in Coconut Grove, Palm Beach," where palms leave their leaves in an indicated canopy, and people and tables are dotted and washes scintillating with frivolous color. The treatment is with vivacious and varied color, yet it is no less expressive of the chosen mood.

In the work of all these women painters, one feels the American urge, no matter where the artist may have pitched her easel. Theresa Bernstein, however, possesses a more inherent European heritage. In her sketch canvases she often relies upon brown outline to suggest the figure of a crowd, and brown dominates her art vision, creating a weird strain often verging upon melancholy, and torn here and there by a splash of red or of orange. The sense of forbidding is present even in her canvases as "Portrait of a Lady,"

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

When Georges Clemenceau, the French War Premier, was challenged during the Paris Peace Conference to open the discussions of the allied chief executives to the public, he replied that he would never subject a friendly prime minister to the political embarrassment at home of having one of his proposals rejected. That was one of the advantages of the old style, secret negotiations. It permitted the diplomats to save their faces.

Somewhat the same system may be continued within the closed sessions of the League of Nations. No public record is made of what goes on there. But sometimes it becomes necessary for a prime minister to publish in advance his intentions, first, in order to get the support of public opinion at home, and secondly, to enable him to say in the conference itself that the honor of his country does not permit him to yield.

Something of this sort seems to have happened in regard to the impending enlargement of the Council. Ordinarily Aristide Briand is too foxy to be caught in a "cul-de-sac" unaware. As a rule, he prepares in advance an avenue of escape. But this time he has committed himself beforehand to the proposition that Poland, the ally of France, should get a permanent seat on the Council at the same time as Germany, and the so-called "French bloc" within the League supports him with a unanimity that can hardly be accidental.

Within the Council itself he foresees debates on the new frontiers drawn up at Paris, colonial mandates for Germany and further agitation for disarmament, all unpleasant contingencies for France. Under such circumstances, Poland as a permanent member will offset the influence of Germany. Privately the project of enlargement was broached at Locarno, but unless brought out into the open, the chances of accomplishment were small. Now the Latin-Slav cohorts stand united.

A somewhat similar dilemma Sweden has created for itself, perhaps unwittingly, by announcing in advance its opposition to the French scheme. Even the Riksdag has been made to support the Social-Democratic Government in its stand. As customary, whenever anything disagreeable occurs, the French see behind this attitude German inspiration. More likely it is British, because the publication of the French demand has also solidified public opinion there. At the last moment a newspaper dispatch from Geneva, apparently of French origin, suggested that Sweden could solve the difficulty by resigning and giving its place to Poland, a French scheme bruited last fall before the elections to the nonpermanent seats by the Assembly.

But undoubtedly, as has happened before, with the European statesmen meeting face to face about the Council table at Geneva, these difficulties will be ironed out. Poland will probably be given a nonpermanent seat, either at the expense of Sweden or of one of the French satellites, or even more likely by the addition of an extra nonpermanent place at the Assembly session next fall. It is in providing a common meeting place for the European executives that the League fulfills its greatest service, for in diplomacy, as an axiomatic axiom has it, while there is talk there is hope.

Bishop William F. Anderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an address released for publication today, succeeds in making it clear that in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution the question is not merely one of temperance, or prohibition, but of the maintenance of the Government and the support of the Constitution as a whole. This distinguished churchman does not confine himself to a narrow or merely personal view in an effort to reconcile the claims of the exponents of personal liberty, so called, with those of defenders of purely ethical standards. He sees the problem in its larger proportions, in which democracy itself is assailed in its stronghold by all its traditional foes.

Emphasis is laid upon the fact, as Bishop Anderson finds it, that the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment by the United States created more interest among other nations than any other act in this generation of American history. With the eyes of the world upon the country, the test of democracy, he says, centers upon the question as to whether or not, having enacted this law, the Government is strong enough to enforce it. He quite reasonably concludes that a confession of failure would undoubtedly be a misfortune to popular government in every part of the world. Thus enforcement of the law, or, in other words, its voluntary observance by the people of the country enacting it, becomes "an issue with a world setting of the greatest significance."

Bishop Anderson makes it clear that he entertains no false views regarding the efforts which are being made to discredit the law and to bring about its nullification through continued violations. He finds the liquor interests of the world combined to defeat this amendment. These he enumerates as the ale interests of England, the whisky interests of Scotland, the beer interests of Germany, and the wine interests of southern Europe, including France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Backed by tremendous wealth and political influence, these smugglers are endeavoring to dictate to the American people the measure of their own sobriety and the nature of their laws. While he does not admit even the remotest possibility of the law's final defeat, he does warn against a reassertion of the discredited and outlawed influence of the saloon in politics. The overthrow of this so-called power was, he says, a distinct triumph, theoretically. "But now," he declares, "we face the question as to whether the Government shall cringe in the face of this,

its old enemy, or whether the people shall rise in the might of their moral convictions and smite the liquor traffic to the death."

Those who have condoned and abetted the wholesale violation of the law come in for the bishop's specific criticism. Official lethargy and indifference, the desire for self-indulgence, commercialism rampant in the life of the Nation, and the use of money in subsidizing many organs which have a large part in shaping public opinion, are arrayed as the foes of government. "It has been nothing short of amazing," observes Bishop Anderson, "to note how largely the press of the country seems to have been subsidized by the liquor interests. There are a few noteworthy exceptions. All honor to them. I do not classify them. They classify themselves by their attitude. The cause has been betrayed again, and again in the house of its supposed friends."

Lawlessness in all its forms, but particularly as it is manifested in violations of the Eighteenth Amendment, is seen as the greatest enemy of democracy. Bishop Anderson would deal severely with those who utter treasonable attacks upon any provision of the Federal Constitution. He criticizes any policy which encourages the education, at public expense, of those who employ their acquired talents in assailing and condemning the established order. He does not believe the real menace to the law lies in its violation by the confirmed addicts. These will be unable to influence anyone. But he does see the necessity of training the rising generation in patriotic, conscientious observance of law as the basic condition of the perpetuity of the Republic.

Bishop Anderson finds hopeful promise in the fact that the people of America have never been tolerant with any form of treason to the Constitution. It is time for them now, he insists, to deal without mercy with all seditious teachings and persons. He charges the people to remember that these influences within the country's own borders, even within the colleges and universities, are as dangerous and as menacing as those which thrust themselves upon America from eastern or southern Europe, or from any other country of the world. "When the people generally shall come to this attitude," he concludes, "the Eighteenth Amendment will rise in its own authority above all further discussion and will be recognized as one of the most constructive enactments of the Congress of the United States in a generation of our national history."

Aside from its intrinsic importance, the discovery of element No. 61 has a certain sentimental interest, in that it is the first such discovery ever made in America. There are still four more elements to be found by investigators throughout the world, and while they may not prove of any great practical value, their discovery will provide one of the most thrilling "races" that physical science has yet scheduled for its world audience. Incidentally it has taken nearly twenty years of research in the "rare earth" group of the chemical field to bring about this latest find, which lies midway between neodymium and samarium, Nos. 60 and 62, respectively. It may be recalled that the element which this one displaces as the previously most recent is hafnium, the discovery of which was announced in Copenhagen in 1923. Helium, by the way, is the youngest element which is at all familiar to the ordinary run of people.

Indications are said to be that an unofficial poll of the United States Senate indicates conclusively that the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee of that body recommending the unseating of Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa and the seating of his Democratic opponent, Daniel F. Steck, will be adopted. Mr. Brookhart was first elected to the Senate in 1922, to fill the unexpired term of William S. Kenyon, resigned. He was, on the face of the returns, re-elected in 1924 to the full six-year term, which would expire in March, 1931. His election was contested by his opponent, fraud having been alleged. The final count of ballots, as completed by the committee, is said to show Mr. Steck's election by the narrow plurality of fifty-seven votes. This result was reached, according to information given out in advance of the submission of the report, after counting all the ballots cast. Stipulations made by opposing counsel worked out in such a way that, if all the ballots which both sides agreed should be eliminated because of certain markings were cast out, and all counted with certain other markings, Mr. Steck's plurality would have been more than 1700.

It is believed that in the final vote upon the adoption of the committee's report the entire radical bloc, so called, will vote against the seating of the contestant, but notwithstanding this it is said that the vote for the report will be overwhelming. The result will be to add one to the Democratic roll of the Senate. Apparently the Republican majority prefers an outspoken Democrat to an unsympathetic Republican as an opponent. And yet, as one regards the somewhat generous action of the Senate in seating Mr. Nye of North Dakota, a known nonconformist, its attitude in the Brookhart case is not so easily explained.

It has been made apparent since the election, even if it was not apparent before, that Senator Brookhart was not the choice of the Republicans of Iowa to succeed himself. It may be said as definitely that Mr. Steck was not the choice of the Iowa Democrats. The returns from the state elections showed a tremendous turnover in the vote. It had been generally conceded that Brookhart's plurality would be between 50,000 and 200,000. But his former Republican supporters deserted him by thousands and voted for Steck. On the other hand, other thousands of Democrats refused to support their party's candidate and voted for Brookhart. It may be said, therefore, that Mr. Steck owes his election, even by a narrow margin, to the Republicans, who now seem inclined to adopt him.

But the promised sequel to this outcome is more interesting than the story itself. In November next Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa will, in the ordinary course of events, again be a candidate for re-election. He has served continuously as a Senator since Nov. 24, 1908. Denied the seat which he claimed to have won against the opposition of his former Republican friends, Mr. Brookhart, it is believed, will immediately announce his candidacy for the seat now held by Senator Cummins. Indeed, it is intimated that Mr. Brookhart is already in the race by proxy. One of the four candidates, among whom Mr. Cummins is included, who are seeking the Republican senatorial nomination in Iowa, is said to be a stalking horse of the Brookhart faction. With the issue of the Steck-Brookhart contest determined, it is hinted that this candidate will withdraw in favor of his principal.

It is encouraging to find that the Scottish housing problem has at last got out of the controversial stage and is on the way to solution, a start having been made in Glasgow to build forty-four steel houses, as part of the Government scheme to erect 2000 to help relieve the shortage. That the shortage is acute may be realized when it is stated that 2000 represent but 2 per cent of the total estimated requirements. There has been much delay in getting the project into operation. Trade union conditions have been insisted upon by the building trades, although the work can be done by unskilled labor, and there have been threats of action against the local authorities in the event of their supporting the project.

Most of the difficulties have been surmounted, and on the matter of the fair wages clause, which was a point at issue, it is claimed that the rates and conditions conform to this, and that there is acceptance of the clause embodied in the contracts. The advantages of the scheme, which is supplementary to the work of the normal building trade, are many. The houses can be constructed in a comparatively short time, and being standardized, can be erected at low cost. There is no scarcity of materials, nor of men competent to do the work—as the labor will be recruited from the army of unemployed.

The steel houses now in course of construction—known as the Weir type—are composite structures consisting of steel plates for the outer wall, and a high grade composition sheet for the inner lining, both attached to a strong wooden frame with a double cellular air space between. The foundations are of concrete, the flooring of white pine. The houses in the Garngad district of Glasgow are of three apartments, a living room, two bedrooms, scullery and bathroom. Mass production methods are utilized, the houses being produced in quantity at the factory.

Some idea of the notorious housing conditions prevailing in Scottish towns may be gained from a glance at the report of the royal commission dealing with the congested areas in Glasgow. In the older tenements or "lands" the passages are often dark, narrow, and foul-smelling. Some passages are T-shaped, and at the further end it is necessary to light a match in the daytime in order to distinguish the doors. Those doors and the partitions are so poorly constructed that there is no privacy even within the houses. In other cases there is a single long passage traversing the tenement, with doors on either side giving access to different houses (in certain "back lands" in the Cowcaddens ward in Glasgow there are as many as ten or twelve houses opening off one passage). With this arrangement thorough ventilation is impossible.

It is deplorable conditions such as these that have spurred the authorities on to action, despite the formidable opposition, for it is such conditions that nourish agitations which, for want of a better term, have come to be known as Communism on the Clyde. Much has been made of the seamy side of Glasgow and other towns within the industrial belt of the Clyde; there are redeeming features which better housing conditions may bring to light.

## Random Ramblings

After many years of idleness the United States frigate Constitution will put to sea again, but not under a magnificent press of sail as was used in the vessel's heyday. It will be towed to all the chief ports of the country to be exhibited as part of a campaign to raise sufficient funds for its preservation. Though more than 100 years have elapsed since its first encounter and another generation lives to wish it success, it looks as if the Constitution were about to score another victory.

An Associated Press dispatch from Providence, R. I., says that the National Poultry Council has proclaimed May 1 as "National Egg Day," on which the Nation is invited to unite in paying tribute to the American hen. If May 1 were the only day on which Americans had to pay tribute to the hen, or whoever it is charged around a dollar a dozen for eggs in the cold gray days of winter, what a glorious celebration it would be.

Patterned after the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World in New York Harbor, a colossal statue of Lenin "enlightening the workers and peasants of the world" is being erected in Soviet Russia, which will be visible to all ships at sea for a distance of fifty miles. Will it carry a red light?

"The Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land. It must be obeyed." Thus writes J. W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. A mighty man is he.

A parade of 2000 mill strikers at Clifton, N. J., according to a news dispatch, was dispersed with a shower of snowballs. Much better than bombs. The gentlemen at Geneva might take notice.

Relativity among the reviewers: they are veterans if writing on the seven arts for sixty years; on "movies," twenty years; on radio, two years.

There is a vast difference between obtaining and securing a position. Vide Webster.

France, of course, wants the German problem looked at from a Seine point of view.

Who will sing a song of spring? Pussy-will-o. Pussy-will-o.

Be it ever so humble, there is no smile like your own.

## The Pudboro' Kennel Association Dinner

"Bring your dinner jacket and a few funny stories," was the P. S. to a letter from my brother-in-law, Archibald, in which he invited me to spend the next week-end at his country place in Sussex. "A few funny stories" rather puzzled me. I wired: "Delighted, but why funny stories?"

"S O S" was Archibald's telegram in reply. This deepened the mystery, but being something of a wireless expert (I own a crystal receiving set), I knew at once that "S O S" was a call for help, and I began to ransack my mental storehouse in search of any funny stories that might have stowed themselves away therein.

I found two or three that were not bad, dusted them off, polished them up, and two days later, with my dinner jacket in a suitcase, departed for Archibald's country home. Mrs. Archibald was alone in the garden when I arrived. Her greeting was sisterly but somber. Something was evidently weighing upon her.

"Where's Archibald?" I asked.

"In his study," replied my sister with a sigh.

"Not again!" I exclaimed.

She nodded her head solemnly, and, handing me a newspaper, pointed to a paragraph. The paper was the Pudboro' Clarion, and the paragraph read as follows: Additional interest in the forthcoming dinner of the Pudboro' Kennel Association on Saturday evening lies in the fact that one of the speakers will be Mr. Archibald Plumpton, whose reputation as a humorist was firmly established by his speech at the opening of the Bazaar in aid of the New-Park-Pump Fund a few weeks ago. As the Vicar so aptly remarked at the time, spontaneous humor is a rare gift.

My sister looked at me wistfully as I handed the paper back, and, responsive to the unspoken appeal, I sought Archibald in his study. He regarded me with a vacant eye as I entered, for his thoughts were evidently focused upon some sheets of manuscript that littered his desk, but suddenly his expression changed, and, rising, he grasped my hand with unwonted fervor.

"Did you bring them?" he asked, expectantly.

"Bring what?"

"Those funny dog stories."

"Dog stories? No! I didn't know you wanted dog stories, but I've got a story about an Irishman, and one about a Scotsman, and another about a retired colonel that—"

Archibald strode the floor and waved his hands in interruption.

"Not a bit of good, old chap, not a bit! It was funny dog stories I expected from you. Don't you realize that I've got to speak at a dinner of the Pudboro' Kennel Association on Saturday evening—that all the speeches will be about dogs, dogs, dogs, and nothing else? And as for your funny stories, why, man alive! don't you realize that three prominent members are from the Emerald Isle, that the president, who is the village squire, is a Scotsman, and that Colonel Roarington, the vice-president, served thirty years in India and came back with a curry-impregnated temperament? Don't you realize all this?"

"Perfectly, since you mention it, which, by the way, you hadn't before. However, you are not compelled to make a speech, are you?"

Archibald groaned. "I've promised. I am expected to live up to the reputation I unconsciously made at the opening of that pump bazaar a few weeks ago. I've not been able to recall all I said that day, but it must have been coking funny from the way they laughed. And now I'm in demand, so to speak, as a humorous raconteur! And strictly between you and me, old chap, there's only one funny story that I'm really good at telling. It's about a curate and an egg. You see, a curate was breakfasting one day with—"

"Yes, yes," I said, hastily, "very funny, but you've been preparing a speech, haven't you?" I pointed to the manuscript on the desk.

"A few notes, merely a few notes," replied Archibald, "but since you have failed me, absolutely failed me, in the matter of funny dog stories, I shall use these notes and forever squelch the silly idea prevailing that I am a humorous speaker."

"Yes, I have now made up my mind. These notes contain the nucleus of three true dog stories, serious stories. One tells about a dog that rescued a little girl from the sea, one tells about a brave dog messenger in the trenches during the war, and the third is about the intelligence of a faithful dog that found its way 1000 miles over mountains and streams back to its master's home."

"There is nothing humorous in these stories, and I trust that when I have finished I shall be regarded as a—successful speaker, but not as a—clown, if you follow me."

"Quite so."

"Not that I am averse to humor," continued Archibald, ponderously, "but I decline to be looked upon as a funny man de jure or ad captandum vulgum, if I make myself clear."

"Oh—er—quite."

"Therefore, I shall relate these serious stories in the course of my speech, and, as I said before, forever smash—"

"You said 'squelch,'" I murmured.

"Sit down," said Archibald, ignoring my correction, "and let me tell you the dog stories. You'll do to practice on."

I sat down obediently, and when Archibald had finished practicing I was convinced beyond doubt that if any laughter was heard at the dinner of the Pudboro' Kennel Association, it would not be caused by Archibald's solemn and pathetic dog stories.

"Now tell me your alleged funny stories," commanded Archibald. I told them. Archibald smiled at the story about the retired colonel, chuckled at the Irish story, and positively roared at the Scottish one. "Fits our worthy president like a glove! If I only dared tell these stories! But, no, it won't do, it's a doggy dinner; besides, I am determined to squash—er—squelch—" I crept away.

"It's quite all right," I whispered later to Mrs. Archibald, "there's nothing to worry about. He is not going to be funny, has no desire to be, in fact."

My sister heaved a sigh of relief.

The Kennel Association's dinner was quite a society event, and the Pudboro' Town Hall presented an animated scene. Archibald and his wife sat at the speakers' table and I was accommodated with a seat at a table near by. Speechmaking began at the close of the eating activities, and the president, a rotund gentleman, opened the proceedings with the usual platitudinous remarks and then drifted on into a dog story in the course of which my mental machinery reacted with a sudden jolt. Surely I had heard this story before! A glance at Archibald confirmed my suspicions, it was the one about the dog that saved the little girl!

Archibald was rubbing his chin and glancing furtively at the speaker. This confirmation of his story could not fail to be disconcerting to Archibald, although the rotund Scotsman was of course quite innocent of such intention.

But this was not all. The next speaker, whose accent conjured up visions of the Little Green Isle, had barely started his speech before he dragged in, apropos of nothing he was saying, Archibald's story of the dog that found its way back home, only the gentleman from Ireland made it 2000 miles instead of 1000.

I stole a glance at Archibald, but he had slumped so far down in his chair that it was difficult to see him between the other guests. I sympathized, but then his story about the brave dog in the trenches remained, and it was decidedly the best of the three. No doubt all would yet be well.

So I said to myself, but a few minutes later that hope went smash! Colonel Roarington was called upon, and before he was quite on his feet he had started on Archibald's last remaining story about the dog in the trenches, and as he claimed to have had personal acquaintance with the brave dog aforesaid, it was of course fitting that he should tell the story.

But it was frightfully hard on Archibald nevertheless. I tried to catch his eye, but his gradual slump had pro-

ceeded during the colonel's speech, and the top of his head alone was visible to me. Mrs. Archibald was chatting with another guest and was evidently not aware of her husband's trying position.

"I have now much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Archibald Plumpton, who, I am sure needs no introduction from me," announced the president. At the mention of Archibald's name, a little murmur of anticipation rustled round the tables. It had been rather a dull dinner so far.

For a moment I thought he would not respond. With the ground out from under him, as it were, how could he get on his feet? But he did, somehow, and as he stood waiting for the handclapping to cease, his expression betrayed to me at least that he hadn't the faintest idea of what to say.

With the deliberation of despair he adjusted his monocle, which he sometimes wore on special occasions, and finally began to speak.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am—er—deeply depressed—er—impressed by the honor, if I—er—may so put it, of addressing you at this annual dinner in the Pudboro' Kennels—er—I should say, of the Pudboro' Association of Kennels, and I—er—have been greatly interested in the speeches of the gentlemen preceding me, greatly interested, more interested, in fact, than I can express in—er—words—er—I am well acquainted with the dogs mentioned in the stories—er—I know them by heart, and I may mention that in the story by our president, the—er—little girl who rescued the dog from the sea was a large-sized Aberdeen from Inverloch, and—" (A roar of laughter caused Archibald to pause and look inquiringly at his wife, but she was joining in the merriment.)

"I assure you that what I have stated is quite true, and I see no reason for—" (More laughter, Archibald visibly perplexed.) "Moreover, I must—er—correct the gentleman who told us about the dog that returned to his master's home. The recorded mileage was one thousand, not two." (Renewed laughter, all evidently determined to be amused at anything Archibald said. Such is the penalty of fame!)

"And," continued Archibald, fixing Colonel Roarington with his monocle, "in regard to the brave dog in the trenches, I must beg to differ with the gallant colonel. He—er—could not have wagged his tail after his perilous passage of 'No Man's Land'—er—I refer to the dog, of course, as it is well known that he was a bob-tailed sheep-dog and—er—lacked that useful appendage."

Colonel Roarington's laughter boomed above the rest, and as Archibald stood waiting in silence, his monocled eye left the colonel for an instant and sought my face. It was only a fleeting glance, but from subsequent proceedings I am convinced that in that instant Archibald, despairing of squelching his humorous reputation, determined to give them what they evidently expected, and that glance at me reminded him of a way to do it.

Again he adjusted his monocle, and with a quizzical glance at Colonel Roarington, began my funny story about the retired colonel. The hilarious applause which greeted the climax of the story evidently spurred Archibald on, and my stories about the Irishman and Scotsman followed in rapid succession. They were not told very well, and the points were a trifle obscured, but what did it matter when Archibald's audience was determined to laugh!

It must have relieved Archibald's apprehensions to see that the colonel and the gentlemen from Ireland and Scotland attached no personal significance to his stories, but joined heartily in the laughter.

It is a wise speaker who knows when to sit down. Archibald kept on. "And now I'd like to tell you another story. It's about an egg—er—a curate and an egg, the curate—" (Archibald paused. I learned afterward that his wife had trodden on his foot.) "Er—however, it is getting late, and—er—the egg will keep—er—and as the Pudboro' Kennel Association is to a certain extent—er—associated with dogs, in conclusion I may say that as I gaze upon this brilliant gathering tonight, I am reminded of the philosopher who said that the—er—less he saw of dogs the more he loved humans—er—I mean to say, the less he—er—the more he—er—that is, the more he saw of humans the more he loved dogs, and as we—er—look about us tonight I am sure we—er—all agree with him."

It was a flushed but triumphant Archibald that subsided into his chair to the accompaniment of sustained applause terminating with "For he's a jolly good fellow!"

As I stepped into the garden before breakfast the next morning for a breath of the sparkling air, I came upon Archibald wandering in a drowsy manner among his flowers, but his thoughts apparently were not with the beautiful blossoms, otherwise Jock, his Cairn terrier, would not have been burrowing for an imaginary rabbit in the tulip bed. Archibald looked up and brightened at my approach.

"I say, old chap," he said, "do you happen to know any funny stories about chickens?"

"I can't recall any," I replied after a moment's thought.

"Why?"

"I'm booked for a speech at the Pudboro' Poultry Association dinner next week. I promised last night," said Archibald, gloomily.

"Well, for a man who declared his intention of squelching—"

"I know," interrupted Archibald with a groan, "I know, but what could I do? They wouldn't accept me seriously, and your silly stories saved the situation, but now—why, even my life thinks I am a brilliant humorous speaker! She actually urged me! And of course they expect something funny from me."

"Well, there is always the story about the curate and the egg, you know," I said helpfully.

Archibald started, brightened and finally beamed upon me.

"Of course, old chap, how clever of you to think of it! Poultry Association—egg—why, it couldn't be beaten. Thanks very much, I'm frightfully grateful and—er—all that. Let's go in to breakfast."

I shall not be present at the Pudboro' Chicken Dinner.

B. F.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Concerning Robert Owen's Birthplace

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the recent article, "New Harmony Celebrates Coming of the Owenites," Robert Owen is given a Scottish nationality. This is incorrect. He was born about the year 1740 in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and commenced his work in the stable industry of that locality, woolen manufacture.

He went to Lanarkshire to work out his Socialistic ideas, and was there fourteen years before migrating to the Wabash.

He fulfilled his destiny in making apparent to the world that justice is its own reward.

J. W. D.

New York, N. Y.

### An Encouraging Sign of the Times

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It may interest you to hear of a little incident in a large public school in a large city.

A motion picture house was turned over to the school for one performance of "The Kiss for Cinderella," a picture for children. The children attended, breathlessly almost, during the performance, but each time the captions brought out a thought of faith and confidence in God there was spontaneous applause. This happened about four times. It struck me as a most encouraging sign of the times.

J. Y. L.

New York, N. Y.